THE INSTRUMENTS OF MEDICINE;

OR, THE

PHILOSOPHICAL DIGEST AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

BY

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MDCCLXXXIX.

203 Hedera arborea
4 ——— terrestris
5 Helleborastrum
8 Hepatica nobilis
9 Hermodactylus
210 Hieracium
11 Hesperis tristis
13 Hieracium latifolium
17 Hyoscyamus
18 Hypecoüm
19 Hypochoeris
221 Helminthia
3 Impatiens
6 Iris Pallustris
7 Juglans
8 Jasiba
230 Kernera
6 Laminum
9 Lentiscus
240 Leviticum
1 Lichen cinereus terrestris
2 ——— Islandicus
5 Lilium album
65 Linaria

1. Mk. 816.

INTRODUCTION.

THE enlightened as well as the darkeſt ages, or thoſe ſocieties of men with whom the ineſtimable page of hiſtory, the improvements in navigation, or a more immediate intercourſe, have made us intimately acquainted, have ever attributed extraordinary medical virtues to almoſt every production of nature; and endleſs folios have been written on

the cure, the diſtinction, the origin, and the hiſtory of diſeaſes. The inſtruments of medicine, indeed, will ever multiply, and voluminous tracts be produced, in proportion to the want of perſpicuity and genuine information.

Nor are theſe obſervations applicable to the profeſſion of medicine alone; ſubjects, which, from their very nature, are inevitably involved in doubtfulneſs and obſcurity, or upon which little or nothing can with certainty be advanced, are thoſe that have ever been productive of the greateſt controverſies, and the moſt laborious efforts; and upon which mankind are ever diſpoſed to write and ſay the moſt.

Yet

Yet though the profeſſion of medicine may not have monopolized all the follies and extravagancies, of which the human ſpecies are unfortunately too ſuſceptible, it has, however, adopted no inconſiderable portion; and, in every age, has neceſſarily attracted the ridicule, and the keeneſt expreſſions of contempt, from the brighteſt ornaments of human nature. Nor would the force of their well-founded ſatire have been in the leaſt diminiſhed, by a more intimate acquaintance with the object of it.

The improper exerciſe of any profeſſion is, however, no argument againſt the poſſibility of its ſalutary influence; nor ought the miſconduct of individuals to throw a ſtigma upon all the profeſſors of an art.

Life may be protracted or ſhortened by prudent or improper management, it is obviouſly ſupported and influenced by external objects, and the evils of ſickneſs naturally call for alleviation.

But the powers acting on the human body, when accurately analyſed, are ſimple and uniform in their operation; and inſtead of variety and complexity in the cure and diſtinctions of diſeaſes, the utmoſt ſimplicity will be found to obtain in this, as well as in every other department of nature.

The difficulties attending the medical profeſſion are, however, numerous—the general propenſity, too, in the human ſpecies, to triumph amid the gloom of ſurrounding darkneſs

darkneſs—to affect the plaineſt diſtinctions where every thing is obſcure and uncertain—to embrace with rapturous extaſy the complex and unintelligible—and to deſert the beautiful ſimplicity of nature—their ſuperſtitious confidence in the ſuppoſed miraculous and extraordinary efficacy of particular medicines—and the little advantages that have accrued from the ſplendid productions, or laboured efforts of medical writers, would have ſufficiently diſſuaded me from engaging in this undertaking, had not a ſolicitude for the general welfare of mankind preponderated againſt all other conſiderations; and the complexity in the common method of preſcribing—the pernicious contradictions ſo glaring in the exhibition of medicines—and the univerſal embarraſſ-

ment attending the practice of medicine, ſufficiently convinced me of its neceſſity.

But though the barriers that have ſo long impeded the advancement of medical knowledge are not as yet removed; and though medicine may not have made an equal progreſs with other uſeful arts, it has received many recent and valuable improvements. The powers eſſential to the exiſtence of animal and vegetable life, unceaſing in their operation, have been moſt ſtrictly ſcrutinized and attended to. The materia medica itſelf has undergone a conſiderable revolution. The inſtruments of medicine diminiſhed in their number, and more ſimple than they uſed to be, are however not leſs efficacious. The dawn of a brighter

a brighter day—the advancement of ſcience—and the lights that chemiſtry has afforded, have tended greatly to improve this department of the profeſſion. Diſeaſes too have been more accurately arranged, and diſtinguiſhed from each other; and, in the moſt eſſential circumſtances, ſhining and ſuperior abilities have ſimplified the ſcience, and reduced it to a few general and indiſputable principles *.

The conſtitution when univerſally influenced, has been found to form a number of diſeaſes, which, though they vary as to the parts affected, have the moſt ſtriking reſemblance to each other. Theſe general affections are ſuch as depend on its

* Vide Elementa Medicinæ.

ſtrength and luxuriance, or on its inſufficient energy and debility. To the former ſtate belong the few and genuine inflammatory diſeaſes—to the latter, the innumerable train of nervous and debilitating affections.

Even contagious diſeaſes themſelves have been found to aſſume one or other of theſe appearances, the noxious matter which occaſions them, having either a tendency to give a temporary degree of inflammation to the conſtitution, or by depreſſing it, more immediately to ſtrike at the vital powers. Although ſuch diſeaſes may require, from their acute or chronic nature, or from the affection of different parts, peculiar methods of treatment; yet the general intentions of cure are the ſame, to depreſs or to raiſe the conſtitution,

ſtitution, in proportion to its dangerous luxuriance and increaſe of energy, or to the debilitating nature of the diſeaſe. The powers productive of animal and vegetable life, which continually act on the human body, and the objects of the materia medica itſelf, ſeem, indeed, to have an uniform method of operation; and a natural, or perhaps no other diſpoſition than that of producing either by their direct or indirect influence, one or other of theſe effects: at all events, the remedies deſigned for the cure of theſe two different deſcriptions of univerſal diſeaſes, however numerous, ſhould bear ſome analogy to each other.

Nothing is more eſſential in practice than ſuch philoſophical and fundamental diſtinctions; and nothing more

more true and incontrovertible, than that local inflammations, particularly thoſe of the ſtomach, of the inteſtines, of the ſpleen, of the kidneys, of the bladder of urine, the womb, and the liver, have been univerſally and generally confounded with ſuch inflammations as thoſe of the lungs, the inflammatory ſore throat, and acute rheumatiſm, univerſal diſeaſes dependent on the general ſtate of the conſtitution, and increaſed powers of nature. And that the miſtake, always prejudicial, muſt in many inſtances have been productive of the moſt dangerous and melancholy effects *.

* The inflammation of the lungs, &c. does not, however, always depend on the general ſtate of the conſtitution. When the inflammation is produced by wounds, eroſion, or compreſſion of the veſſels, it becomes a local affection.

In diſeaſes of the laſt deſcription, when the general ſtate of the conſtitution produces an inflammation of a part, an attention to that general ſtate becomes indiſpenſibly neceſſary; and bleeding, evacuations, and abſtinence, have been always conſidered as the principal, if not the only, remedies. The other excruciating and dangerous diſeaſes are local, and never univerſal affections. They may happen, as they frequently do, to the moſt declining conſtitutions, and proceed from mechanical action. And though in the ſucceeding practice, bleeding and gentle evacuations, in ſuch caſes, have been recommended, their uſe muſt ſtill be underſtood to be greatly reſtricted; for inſtances will continually preſent themſelves, in which they may be found highly prejudicial

cial if carried to exceſs, or even if made uſe of at all. And they ſhould ever be proportioned to the degree of luxuriance of conſtitution and vital power, not characteriſtic of theſe diſeaſes, but independently exiſting; as alſo to the age, the ſtrength, and conſtitution of the patient.

The univerſal diſeaſes of debility may alſo be confounded with affections purely local. Such local affections are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by judicious practitioners. Theſe diſtinctions, though eſſential in practice, are, however, leſs ſo than the preceding. For though the cure, when ſuch local diſeaſes will admit of one, can never be expedited by miſtaking the cauſe of the diſeaſe, yet the general conſtitution will receive no injury by a judicious attempt to invigorate it;

it; and it may be here neceſſary to obſerve, that ſtrengthening regimen and medicines are indiſpenſibly neneceſſary in obſtinate affections, apparently local, but which nevertheleſs proceed from powers originally diminiſhing the energy of the human fabric. In a word, the danger moſt to be apprehended, and ever to be cautiouſly guarded againſt, is the fatal error, too general in practice, of induſtriouſly exhauſting a conſtitution, oppreſſed with the accumulated evils of an emaciating diſeaſe, and already nearly exhauſted. An error, indeed, never ſufficiently to be reprobated, and more particularly dangerous and reprehenſible in acute debilitating affections.

The

The effuſions of blood from various parts of the human body, conſtitute a deſcription of diſeaſes, which I have referred to one general method of cure. The common idea that bleedings are often ſalutary, and that they generally proceed from a full ſtate of the body and diſtenſion of the veſſels, or ſuperabundance of blood, has led practitioners into the moſt dangerous ſyſtem of practice. Whether any ſingle inſtance can be produced of ſuch affections proceeding from ſuperabundance of blood, is much to be diſputed; at all events, the effuſion of blood from its ſuperabundance is a rare and extraordinary occurrence. And even granting that it ſhould take place, the debilitating effects, proceeding from its loſs, are ſo immediate and alarming, that it

becomes the indiſpenſible duty of the phyſician to check, by every bracing means in his power, an evacuation, the exhauſting effects of which, the vigour of no conſtitution can ſupport. The effuſions of blood, however, from various parts of the human body, would ſeem invariably to proceed from a relaxed ſtate of the conſtitution; and are not unfrequently confounded in practice with the ſuppoſed diſeaſes of an oppoſite deſcription. Hence profuſe bleedings, dependent upon debility, are continually attempted to be cured by other profuſe bleedings; exhauſting emptineſs, by perpetual evacuation.

The accumulation of water in various cavities of the human body, conſtitutes another deſcription of diſeaſes,

diſeaſes *, on which it is equally neceſſary to make ſome general obſervations. Theſe fatal and melancholy diſorders, indeed, too frequently defeat every attempt of being ſerviceable, at leaſt as often as they proceed from ſchirrous formations, or other obſtinate local affections. When, however, good can be effected, and when the accumulated water, or the increaſed exhalation and diminiſhed abſorption of the ſerous fluid, depend upon the general ſtate of the conſtitution, the abſorbing veſſels will be beſt diſpoſed to perform their accuſtomed functions, by giving them the neceſſary vigour and exertion, and by reiterated attempts to re-eſtabliſh the declining conſtitution. Should,

* The various dropſical diſeaſes.

however, every judicious attempt to this purpoſe prove ineffectual, the artificial means of evacuating the effuſed and accumulated water ſhould be adopted.

It is, however, by no means my intention to enter minutely into the theoretical part of the profeſſion *, but to give a juſt influence to a few eſſential truths, founded in the nature of things; and to place in their proper points of view ſome fundamental errors in practice, which have not only been deſtructive of the conſtitutions of mankind, and deprived innumerable beings of their exiſtence, but which have too frequently left the humane practitioner

* That has been moſt ably done by the late Dr. Brown, the eminent Author of the *Elementa Medicinæ*, now, alas! no more. Equal in his uſeful reſearches to the greateſt character that any age has yet produced, and with talents of the firſt brilliancy, he met rather with the perſecution than the ſupport and applauſe of his contemporaries. The world, will, however, profit by the light it in vain endeavoured to extinguiſh; and his works immortaliſe his name!

under the inconſolable affliction of ſeeing his fellow-creatures languiſh in extreme miſery, without the power of relieving their diſtreſſes; and have converted his well-meaning attempts to alleviate the evils of ſickneſs, into an accumulation of thoſe evils.

The great object of this work is to eſtabliſh the practice of medicine on a broad and ſolid baſis, and to reduce the method of preſcribing to greater efficacy and conſiſtency. It is not, however, by the exhibition of medicines alone, that this great purpoſe is to be effected. It ſhould be accompanied by the ſtricteſt attention to aliment, temperature, exerciſe, and the paſſions of the mind. Powers, indeed, which operate in the ſame manner as medicines do, but always produce

ſtronger

ſtronger and more permanent effects. It is, then, their united influence that can alone be productive of ſalutary conſequences; nor can good be effected by the dangerous and too common practice of undoing one day the miſchief that has been done the preceding, and the next day again repeating the miſchief; by alternately bleeding, bracing, and relaxing; or exhibiting cordial animating medicines and cathartics even in the ſame preſcription. Neither can the cure of bleedings be effected by other bleedings; nor vomitings and profuſe evacuations be diminiſhed by the artificial means of exciting thoſe morbid and debilitating affections. Such a practice may amount to the purpoſe of retarding the cure; it may amount, as it generally does, to the deſtruction of the patient; but it

never can produce a ſteady perſeverance in the uſe of powers beſt adapted to accompliſh ſo beneficent an intention, as that of curing the diſeaſe.

In a ſubject ſo intricate and complicated, my hopes of ſucceſs proceed leſs from elaborate views of the practice than from arranging and digeſting the little that is known; and directing the full energy of the materia medica, and the powers which continually operate on the human body, to the purpoſe of ſubduing a diſeaſe, and re-eſtabliſhing a declining conſtitution,—to the accompliſhment of a great and deſired effect. Hence an alphabetical diſpoſition of diſeaſes is the only one that I could adopt, as the ſubject ſeemed to require nothing more. The articles of the materia medica,

medica, that I have made choice of, are few; they appeared, however, to be ſuch as were moſt likely to prove efficacious. And, in directing the application of medicines, conſiſtency has at leaſt been attempted, as well as the utmoſt ſimplicity in their compoſitions; ſuch articles only being combined as correſpond in their medicinal qualities, and in the ſame intention of cure.

The college of phyſicians have, indeed, themſelves ſet a recent and a bright example: they have rejected, from their pharmacopœia, numerous tribes of unmeaning and uſeleſs compoſitions, that received the ſanction of ages leſs enlightened; and have ſignalized themſelves by a conduct ſo truly beneficent and diſintereſted. For though the light

of truth may illumine the expanded minds of enterprizing individuals, yet public bodies of men, however reſpectable or dignified, as if impenetrable to its influence, have too frequently embraced the prevailing ideas, and oppoſed themſelves to every attempt at reformation.

To diſeaſes of the moſt intereſting complexion, the utmoſt attention has been paid. Many correſpondent diſeaſes naturally refer to them for the method of cure. Cathartics, emetics, and laxatives, occupy diſtinct arrangements. And they are thus arranged, both for the greater convenience of applying to them when required, and to avoid unneceſſary repetition.

Conciſe

Conciſe as my preſent plan is, and few as the medicinal directions are, yet applications are made uſe of, and medicines recommended, of the efficacy of which ſome doubt may be reaſonably entertained. But though the routine of the profeſſion, the ſuperſtitious prejudices that predominate, or thoſe clouds of error, not yet diſſipated, derived from the darkneſs of former ages, and which obſcure the lights of the preſent day, may, in ſome few inſtances, have demanded an innocent ſacrifice; yet at the ſhrine of folly, ſhould no ſacrifice, however innocent, be offered, could the voice of an individual be heard, or his private opinion have ſufficient influence.

To thoſe diſeaſes in which mercury has been recommended, a particular attention becomes indiſpenſibly requiſite. Though the uſe of this active mineral has been unavoidably adopted, it muſt never be underſtood to have been done, but with the utmoſt caution and reſtriction. In ſmall doſes, and it is only in ſmall doſes that there exiſts a poſſibility of its being uſeful; it may operate as a powerful ſtimulus, and, in ſome few caſes, be productive of the beſt effects; yet when taken in improper quantities, or too long perſevered in, it becomes an engine of deſtruction to the human ſpecies, equal in its pernicious effects to a deadly poiſon, or to the moſt noxious diſeaſe.

As,

As, however, the exhibition of every medicine, requires the ſtricteſt attention to aliment, temperature, exerciſe, and the paſſions of the mind; ſo the cure of no diſeaſe, whether acute or chronic, ſhould be entruſted to any one particular remedy. It is in combining a number of powers to produce a deſired effect, that the ſkill of the phyſician is not only beſt diſtinguiſhed, but that his hopes of being at all ſerviceable can be reaſonably founded. Indeed, his judgment, his knowledge of diſeaſes, of the conſtruction, and of the functions of the human fabric, of chemiſtry, and of the materia medica, muſt continually be exerted. Nor can any general rules for his conduct be eſtabliſhed, from which his judgment may not oblige him occaſionally to depart.

part. When bleeding, for inſtance, and evacuations are neceſſary; the repetition, the extent of theſe evacuations, muſt ever depend upon his diſcernment. His conduct will invariably be guided by the nature and cauſes of the diſeaſe, the age, ſtrength, and conſtitution of the patient. Nor is it to be underſtood, that an entire dependence ſhould be placed upon any particular medicine, or compoſition, that may chance to be recommended in the ſucceeding practice of medicine. One form of medicine, for inſtance, ſhould be exhibited with another; or the ingredients differently combined. Not only the diſeaſe in queſtion, but the various correſpondent diſeaſes, and the materia medica itſelf ſhould be conſulted for this purpoſe. The medicines, too,

ſhould

ſhould be repeated oftener, or leſs frequently, in larger or ſmaller doſes.

In a word, the outlines of a general ſyſtem of practice, are all that I have ventured to attempt. And, as no two caſes, in all their circumſtances, perfectly correſpond with each other, it is all that the ſubject ſeems to admit of. Had the execution of this work been equal to my wiſhes, it would have been perfect in all its parts; but its imperfections, from the complex nature of the ſubject, are not a few. Often have I had occaſion to wiſh, that the difficulties of the undertaking had been leſs, and the poſſibility of ſurmounting thoſe difficulties greater. The undertaking, indeed, is extenſive and intereſting; and I

flatter myſelf that the object may be thought uſeful. The object of it is, to prevent dangerous errors; to ſupport the vigour of the human conſtitution; to promote the cure of diſeaſes; to preſerve life; and, by alleviating the evils of ſickneſs, to give a greater reliſh to all our enjoyments. One might ſuppoſe, that the attempt of being ſerviceable ought never to be cenſured with ſeverity. Yet it would be truly ſurpriſing, if this laudable endeavour, and zeal for the general happineſs of mankind, ſhould eſcape without ſome perſecution. The annals of every age conſpire to raiſe the idea; and every deſcription of individuals, which way ſo ever we turn, affords an adverſe and a gloomy proſpect. The human ſpecies, oppoſing novelty and reformation, revolt

volt at the bold and hazardous attempt. Imperfect beings—atoms in the ſcale of nature, and vain of the little knowledge they poſſeſs, they are unwilling to embrace improvement, and reject what is proffered for their good, as the greateſt of evils. I court not the applauſe of the world. Proſtituted, debaſed, given by caprice or accident, it is not valuable for its own ſake, but as it accords with the voice of reaſon; and the conſciouſneſs of doing good, will ſufficiently conſole me for the want of it.

Men may frown at innovation, and, by a loud and ſenſeleſs outcry, ſtifle for a time the harmonious penetrating voice of truth; and, like rebellious children, recoil at the hand that beneficently exerts itſelf for

for their advantage. They may triumph in their depravity. The virtuous and exalted mind ſeeks no baſe nor tranſient glory, but laſting ſources of enjoyment. To extend the happineſs of others, to reward evil with good, to ſympathize with the weakneſs and diſtreſſes of mankind, are the ſcenes in which it peculiarly delights. The pleaſures of ſenſe, and all our other enjoyments, however exquiſite they may be, are, indeed, of a ſubordinate deſcription. For the human mind does not know ſuch exquiſite pleaſure as that which it receives from contributing to the general happineſs, and alleviating the complicated and ſurrounding evils.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Inſtruments of Medicine, originally written in Latin, were intended to have been publiſhed without any tranſlation; but, on reflection, it occurred to the author, that true philoſophy, plain and unaffected, ſeeking no ſhelter from diſguiſe, diſpenſes to every one its benign influence—that truth in general requires but to be known, in order to have its juſt effect—and he was perſuaded, that a ſubject ſo truly intereſting to mankind, could never be ſufficiently general and familiar. From theſe conſiderations, diſmiſſing every private motive, the author, though he has thought it neceſſary to publiſh the Latin original,

ginal, as an object which might be uſeful and acceptable to thoſe of his own profeſſion, conceived it would be an improvement of his plan, to annex to it an Engliſh tranſlation, as well for the prevention of the miſtakes and confuſion which muſt otherwiſe inevitably have ariſen, from the new names and compoſitions that have been adopted, as to draw a more general attention to a ſubject of much public importance, and which has, for its object, the improvement of the practice of medicine, the preſervation of life, and ſupport of the human fabric; innumerable debilitating diſeaſes and contagion, rather than luxuriance of conſtitution, haſtening its decline.

To the Instruments of Medicine I have thought it necessary to

TO SUBJOIN A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE DISEASES. THE MELANCHOLY NARRATION OF THE STRIKING FEATURES OF THOSE DIRE CALAMITIES, THAT SCOURGE AND AFFLICT MANKIND: BUT WHICH PRECIPITATE OUR PASSAGE FROM A SCENE OF OPPRESSION, TUMULT, AND DISTRESS; FROM A FEW TRANSITORY PLEASURES; AND AN OBSCURE BUT NECESSARY PORTION OF THE SUBLIME AND INFINITE UNIVERSE, TO A STATE OF INEXPRESSIBLE SPLENDOUR AND INTELLIGENCE;—TO THE BRIGHTEST REGIONS OF EXISTENCE;—AND TO THE ENJOYMENT OF PERMANENT AND TRANSCENDENT HAPPINESS;—WILL VERY SUFFICIENTLY CONVINCE THE PHILOSOPHIC MIND, THAT TO GIVE THE NECESSARY STIMULUS AND EXERTION, TO SUPPORT AND ANIMATE THE DROOPING CONSTITUTION,

TUTION, IS, GENERALLY SPEAKING, TO COUNTERACT THE PAINS AND TEMPORARY MISFORTUNES THAT AWAIT IT: THAT INDISCRIMINATELY TO EVACUATE AND DEPRESS, TO WITHHOLD THE USE OF STIMULANT SUPPORTING ALIMENT, AND THOSE ANIMATING POWERS BY WHICH LIFE ALONE IS NOURISHED AND SUSTAINED, WHICH, FROM THE TIME OF HIPPOCRATES TO THE PRESENT DAY, SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN THE TOO UNIFORM SYSTEM OF MEDICAL PRACTICE, IS TO PRECIPITATE OUR DISSOLUTION; AND IN THE HOUR OF DISTRESS, DURING THE FEEBLE EFFORTS OF EXHAUSTED VIGOUR, TO TAKE A DECIDED AND AN ACTIVE PART IN FAVOUR OF THE DISEASE; AS IF WILLING TO RELEASE US FROM COMPLICATED MISCHIEF, IGNORANCE, AND CALAMITY.

CON-

CONCERNING THE DOSES OF MEDICINES.

THE doſes of medicines, adapted to the different diſeaſes, have been calculated for an adult; and though much muſt always be left to the judgment and ſkill of the practitioner, they ſhould be diminiſhed for the younger patients, nearly in the following proportions.

The doſe for an adult being the ſtandard, may be gradually diminiſhed for a patient below eighteen and not younger than fourteen, till it is reduced to two-thirds; from

fourteen to ten to one half; from ten to ſeven, ſtill diminiſhing gradually, to one third; from ſeven to five to one fourth; from five to three to one fifth; from three to two to one ſixth; under two, but above one year, the doſe may be one eighth; at one year old one tenth; below one year, according to the number of months, from one twelfth to yet ſmaller doſes. Indeed, the conſtitutions of adults themſelves do alſo vary, and for them the doſes of medicines ſhould be diminiſhed or increaſed as circumſtances may require.

It is alſo to be taken notice of, that liquids are ordered by meaſure, ſolid ſubſtances by weight; and when a ſpoonful of any medicine is recom-

recommended, a table ſpoonful is meant; but if a ſmall ſpoonful is directed to be taken, a tea ſpoonful muſt be always underſtood.

50 Linum Catharticum
2 Liquidambra
4 Lithoſpermum
5 Lobelia
7 Lupinus
9 Lycoperdon
12 Malabathrum
14 Mandragora
16 Matricaria
18 Mechoacanna
20 Melo
22 Mercurialis
24 Meſpila
26 Mum
28 Millefolia
30 Morſus Diaboli
32 Myrabolani

2 Nardus indica
4 Nepeta
5 Nesphenum Lignum
7 Nigella
9 Nymphaea
11 Nymphaea Alba
Ochra
Ononis
Opoponax
Paralysis
Pareira Brava
Pastinaca
Pentaphyllum
Persica
Petasites
Peucedanum
Polypodium
Pomphalyx
Populus
Primula
Psyllium
Ptarmica
Pulmonaria maculosa
Punctus
Pul. Indica Liberiana

63 Ricinus
9 Rubus nigra
70 Ruscus
8 Salix
7 Sanicula
8 Santalum Album
6 Saturea
9 Scabiosa
2 Scordium

INSTRUMENTS

3 Scorzonera
4 Scrophularia
5 Sebestena OF
0 Serpyllum

MEDICINE.

Simaruba
Shigelia
Smilax
Thlaspi
Trichomanes
Verbascum
Veronica
Vinca aurea
Viscus
Uvaria

64 Urtica
69 Zedoaria
70 Zibethum

INSTRUMENTA MEDICINÆ.

ATROPHIA.

℞ Ferri vitriolati,
Extracti Corticis Peruviani ſingulorum drachmam unam.

Fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor; quarum ternæ bis ſingulis diebus ſumendæ.

℞ Vini Ferri uncias octo.

Cochlearia duo ter quotidie ſumantur.

℞ Tincturæ Ferri muriati uncias duas.

Cochleare parvum, ter quotidie, e miſtura camphorata, aut quovis vehiculo idoneo ſumendum.

Atrophy

INSTRUMENTS OF *MEDICINE.*

ATROPHY.

Take of vitriolated Iron,

Extract of Peruvian Bark, of each one dram.

Make twenty-four pills; of which three may be taken twice a day.

Take of Wine of Iron eight ounces.

Two ſpoonfuls to be given three times a day.

Take of Tincture of Iron muriated two ounces.

A ſmall ſpoonful may be taken three times a day, out of camphorated mixture, or any proper vehicle.

℞ Ferri Rubiginis ſeſquidrachmam,
Extracti Gentianæ ſemidrachmam,
Syrupi Caryophilli rubri quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor; e quibus ſumantur quatuor mane totidemque veſperi quotidie.

℞ Ferri Rubiginis drachmas ſex,
Zinziberis in pulverem triti drachmas duas,
Conſervæ Corticis exterioris Aurantii Hiſpalenſis unciam unam,
Syrupi Zinziberis quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiat electuarium; cujus moles nucis moſchatæ bis terve quotidie ſumatur.

℞ Conſervæ Abſinthii Maritimi unciam unam,
Ferri Ammoniacalis drachmas tres,
Pulveris Aromatici drachmas duas,
Syrupi Croci quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiat

Atrophy

Take of Ruſt of Iron a dram and a half,
Extract of Gentian half a dram,
Syrup of clove July Flower, as much as is ſufficient.

Mix them, and make twenty-four pills; four of which may be taken every morning and evening.

Take of Ruſt of Iron ſix drams,
Ginger powdered two drams,
Conſerve of Orange-peel one ounce,
Syrup of Ginger as much as is ſufficient.

Make an electuary, of which take the quantity of a nutmeg two or three times a day.

Take of Conſerve of Sea Wormwood one ounce,
Ammoniacal Iron three drams,
Aromatic Powder two drams,
Syrup of Saffron as much as is ſufficient.

Fiat electuarium ſimiliter ac præcedens ſumendum.

Vide FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

ANASARCA.

Vide ASCITES.

ATROPHIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

APOPLEXIA.

Apoplexia plerumque a cauſis debilitantibus pendet, ideoque ſtimulos fortiores tam internos quam externos poſtulat.

Sed ſi apoplexia invadat robuſtiores, quod vix unquam evenit, morbo plerumque ætate provectos aggrediente, ſanguinis et aliorum humorum detractiones permitti poſſunt.

ASCITES.

Apoplexy

Make an electuary; to be taken as the preceding.

See INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

CELLULAR, OR UNIVERSAL DROPSY.

See DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.

ATROPHY.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

APOPLEXY.

Extreme debilitating cauſes are generally the occaſion of apoplexy, which requires the moſt active internal, as well as external, ſtimulating medicines.

If, however, the vigour of the conſtitution juſtifies the ſtep, which it will be ſeldom or never found to do, as apoplexy commonly makes its attack in an advanced period of life, bleeding and other evacuations may be permitted.

ASCITES.

℞ Olei eſſentialis Juniperi ſecundum artem ſoluti guttas viginti,
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis ſeſcunciam,
Spiritus Juniperi compoſiti ſemunciam.

Fiat hauſtus ter quotidie ſumendus.

℞ Oxymellis Scillæ drachmas duas,
Confectionis Aromaticæ ſcrupulos duos,
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis ſeſcunciam,
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitidis,
Syrupi Corticis aurantii, ſingulorum drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus bis quotidie ſumatur.

℞ Kali

Dropsy

DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.

Take of Oil of Juniper Berry, diſſolved as uſual, twenty drops,
Peppermint Water an ounce and a half,
Compound Spirit of Juniper half an ounce.

Make a draught; it ſhould be taken three times a day.

Take of Oxymel of Squill two drams,
Aromatic Confection two ſcruples,
Peppermint Water an ounce and a half,
Spirit of Peppermint,
Syrup of Orange-peel, of each two drams.

Make a draught; to be taken twice a day.

Take

℞ Kali præparati ſemidrachmam.

Sumatur ter quotidie e quovis idoneo vehiculo.

℞ Scillæ recentis exſiccatæ, in pulverem tritæ ſemidrachmam,
Saponis ex Oleo Olivæ et natro Confecti drachmas duas,
Balſami Peruviani quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiant pilulæ duodenæ e ſingulis drachmis; quarum quatuor bis quotidie ſumantur.

℞ Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis uncias ſeptem,
Spiritus Ætheris Nitroſi drachmas duas,
Syrupi Violæ ſemunciam.

Miſceantur; et cochlearia tria ter quaterve quotidie ſumenda.

℞ Baccæ Juniperi contuſæ uncias duas,
Aquæ ferventis uncias viginti.

Macera

Take of prepared Kali half a dram.

It ſhould be given three times a day, diſſolved in any proper vehicle.

Take of freſh-dried Squill powdered, half a dram,
Sope made of Olive Oil and Barilla two drams,
Balſam of Peru as much as is ſufficient.

Make twelve pills out of every dram; of which take four twice a day.

Take of Peppermint Water ſeven ounces,
Spirit of Nitrous Æther two drams,
Syrup of Violets half an ounce.

Mix them, and take three ſpoonfuls three or four times a day.

Take of Juniper Berries bruiſed two ounces,
Boiling water twenty ounces.

Macerate

Macera per horas viginti quatuor et cola; colaturæ adde

Spiritus Juniperi compositi uncias quatuor.

Unciæ quatuor ter quaterve quotidie sumendæ.

℞ Olei Terebinthinæ rectificati semunciam.

Guttæ viginti aut triginta ter quotidie e spiritu Juniperi composito sumantur.

℞ Zinziberis in pulverem triti drachmam unam,

I 332

Saponis ex Oleo Olivæ et Natro confecti drachmas duas,

Olei essentialis Juniperi guttas quadraginta.

Fiant pilulæ duodenæ e singulis drachmis. Sumantur quatuor mane et vesperi quotidie.

℞ Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi drachmas duas.

Aquæ

Macerate for twenty-four hours and ſtrain; to the ſtrained liquor add

Compound Spirit of Juniper four ounces.

Four ounces ſhould be given three or four times every day.

Take of rectified Oil of Turpentine half an ounce.

From twenty drops to thirty may be taken three times a day, out of the compound ſpirit of juniper.

Take of Ginger powdered one dram,
Sope made of Olive Oil and Barilla two drams,
Eſſential Oil of Juniper forty drops.

Make twelve pills out of each dram; take four every morning and evening.

Take of Spirit of Nitrous Æther two drams,

Aquæ Fœniculi uncias ſex,
Spiritus Raphani compoſiti,
Spiritus Juniperi compoſiti, ſingulorum unciam unam.

Cochlearia tria ter quotidie ſumenda.

Vide ATROPHIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

ASTHMA.

℞ Lactis Ammoniaci uncias ſex,
Liquoris volatilis Cornu Cervi drachmas duas.

Miſtorum cochlearia tria ter quotidie ſumenda.

℞ Oxymellis Scillæ drachmas duas,
Confectionis Aromaticæ ſcrupulos duos,
Lactis Ammoniaci drachmas ſex.

Aquæ

Asthma

Water of Fennel ſix ounces,
Compound Spirit of Horſe-radiſh,
Compound Spirit of Juniper, of each one ounce.

Three ſpoonfuls ſhould be taken three times a day.

See ATROPHY.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

ASTHMA.

Take of Ammoniacum Milk ſix ounces,
Volatile Liquor of Hartſhorn two drams.

Mix them; take three ſpoonfuls three times every day.

Take of Oxymel of Squill two drams,
Aromatic Confection two ſcruples,
Ammoniacum Milk ſix drams,

Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis unciam unam.

Fiat hauſtus bis quotidie capiendus.

℞ Spiritus Ammoniæ ſuccinati ſemunciam.

Sumantur guttæ viginti aut triginta ter quotidie, ex aqua menthæ piperitidis aut quovis idoneo vehiculo.

℞ Gummi Ammoniaci drachmas duas.
Croci,
Florum Benzoes, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam,
Balſami Tolutani quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiant pilulæ duodenæ e ſingulis drachmis; e quibus ternæ bis ſingulis diebus ſumantur.

℞ Olei Terebinthinæ rectificati guttas viginti,
Gummi Galbani grana decem,
Vitelli Ovi quantum ſatis ſit,

Aquæ

Asthma

Peppermint Water one ounce.

Make a draught; it ſhould be taken twice a day.

Take of ſuccinated Spirit of Ammonia half an ounce.

It may be given from twenty drops to thirty, three times a day, out of peppermint water, or any proper vehicle.

Take of Gum Ammoniacum two drams,
Saffron,
Flowers of Benjamin, of each half a dram,
Balſam of Tolu as much as is ſufficient.

Make twelve pills out of each dram; of which three may be taken twice a day.

Take of rectified Oil of Turpentine, diſſolved as uſual, twenty drops,
Gum Galbanum, diſſolved, ten grains,

Aquæ Pulegii ſeſcunciam,
Tincturæ Galbani drachmam unam.

Fiat hauſtus bis quotidie ſumendus.

℞ Miſturæ camphoratæ,
Aquæ Pulegii ſingularum uncias quatuor.

Coclearia quatuor ſæpe ſumenda.

Vide TYPHUS.

AMENORRHOEA.

℞ Extracti Sabinæ ſcrupulum unum,
Vini Ferri unciam unam.

Fiat hauſtus; ter quotidie exhibeatur.

℞ Ferri vitriolati ſcrupulos duos,
Zinziberis in pulverem triti ſcrupulum unum.

Pennyroyal Water an ounce and a half,

Tincture of Galbanum one dram.

Make a draught; it ſhould be uſed twice a day.

Take of camphorated Mixture,

Pennyroyal Water, of each four ounces.

Four ſpoonfuls may be given frequently.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

OBSTRUCTED MENSTRUATION.

Take of Extract of Savin one ſcruple,

Wine of Iron one ounce.

Make a draught; it ſhould be given three times a day.

Take of vitriolated Iron two ſcruples,

Ginger powdered one ſcruple,

Extracti Sabinæ drachmam unam.

Fiant pilulæ duodenæ e ſingulis drachmis, e quibus ternæ bis ſingulis diebus ſumantur.

℞ Pulveris e Myrrha compoſiti ſemidrachmam.

Exhibeatur ter quotidie e quovis idoneo vehiculo.

℞ Tincturæ Sabinæ compoſitæ unciam unam.

Cochleare parvum ter quotidie e miſtura camphorata aut aqua menthæ piperitidis dandum.

℞ Tincturæ Hellebori Nigri unciam unam.

Similiter ac præcedens ſumatur.

Vide ATROPHIA.

HYSTERIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

CANCER.

Obstructed Menstruation

Extract of Savin one dram.

Make twelve pills out of each dram, of which take three twice every day.

Take of compound Powder of Myrrh half a dram.

It ſhould be given three times a day out of any proper vehicle.

Take of compound Tincture of Savin one ounce.

A tea ſpoonful may be taken three times a day out of camphorated mixture or pepper-mint water.

Take of Tincture of Black Hellebore one ounce.

It may be uſed in the ſame manner as the preceding.

See ATROPHY.

HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

CANCER.

CANCER.

℞ Extracti Cicutæ drachmam unam.

Fiant pilulæ duodecim; e quibus una mane, altera veſperi quotidie ſumatur, et poſt aliquod temporis ſenſim doſis augeatur.

Foveantur partes laborantes decocto cicutæ aut decocto pro fomento.

Vide SCORBUTUS.

SYPHILIS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

CATARRHUS.

SANGUINIS DETRACTIO.

LAXANTIA.

℞ Hauſtus Salini pro peripneumonia uncias duas.

Spermatis

CANCER.

Take of Extract of Hemlock one dram.

Make twelve pills; of which one may be taken every morning and evening; and after ſome time, the doſe may be gradually increaſed.

Foment the parts affected with the decoction of hemlock, or decoction for fomentation.

See SCURVY.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

COMMON COLDS AND COUGH.

BLEEDING.

LAXATIVES.

Take of Saline Draught preſcribed for Inflammation of the Lungs, two ounces,

Sperma-

Spermatis Ceti ſecundum artem
ſoluti ſcrupulum unum.

Fiat hauſtus ter quotidie ſumendus.

℞ Miſturæ Salinæ pro peripneumonia
uncias octo,
Olei Amygdalæ ſecundum artem
ſoluti drachmas tres.

Commiſtorum cochlearia tria ter quaterve quotidie ſumantur.

℞ Spermatis Ceti ſecundum artem ſoluti drachmas tres,
Conſervæ Cynoſbati ſeſcunciam,
Nitri purificati ſcrupulos duos,
Syrupi ſimplicis quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiat electuarium; cujus cochleare parvum urgente tuſſi ſumatur.

℞ Sper-

Colds & Cough

Spermaceti, diſſolved as uſual, one ſcruple.

Make a draught; it ſhould be taken three times every day.

Take of Saline Mixture, preſcribed for Inflammation of the Lungs, eight ounces,

Oil of Almond, diſſolved as uſual, three drams.

Mix them; three ſpoonfuls may be given three or four times a day.

Take of Spermaceti, diſſolved as uſual, three drams,

Conſerve of the Hip an ounce and a half,

Purified Nitre two ſcruples,

Simple Syrup as much as is ſufficient.

Make an electuary; of which take a ſmall tea ſpoonful whenever the cough is violent.

Take

℞ Spermatis Ceti ſecundum artem ſoluti ſcrupulum unum,
Nitri purificati grana decem,
Aquæ puræ ſeſcunciam,
Syrupi ſimplicis ſemunciam.

Fiat hauſtus ter quotidie ſumendus.

℞ Olei Amygdalæ ſecundum artem ſoluti drachmas tres,
Nitri purificati ſcrupulos duos,
Aquæ puræ uncias octo,
Syrupi ſimplicis unciam unam.

Miſceantur, & cochlearia tria ter quotidie ſumantur.

℞ Nitri purificati grana quindecim,
Pulveris e Tragacantha compoſiti ſemidrachmam.

Fiat pulvis, ter quotidie, e quovis idoneo vehiculo capiendus.

Lactis

Colds & Cough

Take of Spermaceti, diſſolved as uſual,
one ſcruple,
Purified Nitre ten grains,
Pure Water an ounce and a half,
Simple Syrup half an ounce.

Make a draught; it may be taken three times a day.

Take of Oil of Almond, diſſolved as uſual,
three drams,
Purified Nitre two ſcruples,
Pure Water eight ounces,
Simple Syrup one ounce.

Mix them; take three ſpoonfuls three times a day.

Take of purified Nitre fifteen grains,
Compound Powder of Tragacanth
half a dram.

Mix them; and take the powder twice a day out of any proper vehicle.

Take

℞ Lactis Amygdalæ uncias octo.

Cochlearia quatuor urgente tussi sumantur.

Decoctum Hordei compositum ad libitum sumendum.

Tussis diuturna, corpus jam debile et macrum agitans medicamenta roborantia postulat.

CATHARTICA.

℞ Natri vitriolati unciam unam,
Aquæ ferventis uncias duas.

Fiat haustus mane sumendus.

℞ Mannæ uncias duas,
Infusi Tamarindi uncias quatuor.

Fiat solutio mane sumenda.

℞ Infusi.

Take of Almond-Milk eight ounces.

Four ſpoonfuls may be given when the cough is violent.

Compound Decoction of Barley ſhould be uſed at diſcretion.

A cough of long continuance, and which obviouſly proceeds from relaxation, and an emaciated conſtitution, requires ſtrengthening ſtimulating medicines.

CATHARTICS.

Take of vitriolated Natron one ounce,
Boiling Water two ounces.

Make a draught; it ſhould be given in the morning.

Take of Manna two ounces,
Infuſion of Tamarind four ounces.

Make a ſolution; which may be taken in the morning.

℞ Infuſi Sennæ ſimplicis uncias duas,
Jalapii in pulverem triti ſcrupulum unum,
Syrupi Spinæ Cervinæ ſemunciam.

Fiat hauſtus mane dandus.

℞ Jalapii in pulverem triti ſemidrachmam.

Fiat pulvis; ſimiliter ac hauſtus præcedens utendus.

℞ Jalapii in pulverem triti,
Kali tartariſati ſingulorum ſemidrachmam.

Fiat pulvis mane ſumendus.

℞ Rhabarbari in pulverem triti ſcrupulos duos.

Sumatur e quovis idoneo vehiculo, aut, ejus loco, quod ſequitur.

℞ Rhabar-

Cathartics.

Take of ſimple Infuſion of Senna two ounces,
Jalap-Root powdered, one ſcruple,
Syrup of Buckthorn half an ounce.

Mix them; take it as the preceding.

Take of Jalap-Root powdered half a dram.

It muſt be taken in the morning out of any proper vehicle.

Take of Jalap-Root powdered,
Tartariſed Kali, of each half a dram.

Mix them, and make a powder; it may be given in the morning.

Take of Rhubarb powdered two ſcruples.

Take it out of any proper vehicle; or the following draught may be ſubſtituted.

℞ Rhabarbari in pulverem triti ſcrupulos duos,
Decocti Hordei ſeſcunciam.

Fiat hauſtus mane ſumendus.

℞ Olei Palmæ Chriſti,
Decocti Hordei, ſingulorum unciam unam.

Fiat hauſtus ſimiliter ac præcedens adhibendus.

℞ Pilularum ex Aloe ſcrupulos duos.

Fiant pilulæ octo; e quibus tres hora decubitus, et quinque mane proximo ſumantur.

CHLOROSIS.

Vide ATROPHIA.

HYSTERIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

CHO-

Cathartics

Take of Rhubarb powdered two ſcruples,
Decoction of Barley an ounce and a half.

Make a draught; it ſhould be taken in the morning.

Take of Oil of Palma Chriſti,
Decoction of Barley, of each one ounce.

Make a draught; it ſhould be taken as the preceding.

Take of Pills of Aloes two ſcruples.

Make eight pills; of which take three at night and five next morning.

GREEN SICKNESS.

See ATROPHY.
HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.
INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

CHOLERA.

Vide TYPHUS.

CHOREA.

Vide ATROPHIA.

HYSTERIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

COLICA.

℞ Confectionis Opiatæ drachmas tres,
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis uncias quinque,
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitidis unciam unam.

Miſceantur, & cochlearia tria altera quaque hora ſumenda.

Vide

Colic

BILIOUS COLIC.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

SAINT VITUS's DANCE.

See ATROPHY.

HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

COLIC.

Take of Confection of Opium three drams,
Peppermint Water five ounces,
Spirit of Peppermint one ounce.

Mix them; and take three ſpoonfuls every two hours.

Vide TYPHUS.

Quoties morbus ab alvo adſtricta naſcitur,

LAXANTIA.

CONVULSIO.

Vide HYSTERIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

CYNANCHE MALIGNA.

Vide TYPHUS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

℞ Aquæ Roſæ ſemilibram,
Mellis Roſæ,
Spiritus Ætheris nitroſi, ſingulorum
ſemunciam.

Fiat

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

Whenever the diſeaſe originates from indurated fœces, recourſe may be had to

LAXATIVES.

CONVULSIONS.

See HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

MALIGNANT SORE THROAT.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

Take of Roſe Water half a pint,
Roſe Honey,
Spirit of nitrous Æther, of each half an ounce.

Make

Fiat gargariſma ſæpe tepide utendum.

Gargariſma e vino rubro in uſum vocari poteſt.

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS.

Vide PERIPNEUMONIA.

℞ Mellis Roſæ unciam unam,
Aquæ Roſæ uncias decem,
Succi Limonis ſpiſſati unciam unam.

Fiat gargariſma ſæpe tepide uſurpandum.

CYSTITIS.

SANGUINIS DETRACTIO.

LAXANTIA.

BALNEUM TEPIDUM.

SUDO-

Inflammatory Sore Throat

Make a gargle; it may be uſed frequently a little warm.

Red Port wine may be alſo uſed as a gargle.

INFLAMMATORY SORE THROAT.

See INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Take of Roſe Honey one ounce,
Roſe Water ten ounces,
Inſpiſſated Juice of Lemon one ounce.

Make a gargle; it ſhould be uſed frequently a little warm.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

BLEEDING.

LAXATIVES.

WARM BATH.

SUDO-

SUDORIFICA.

DEMULCENTIA.

DIABETES.

Vide HÆMORRHOEÆ MORBOSÆ.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

DIARRHOEA.

Vide DYSENTERIA.

TYPHUS.

INFLAMMATIO EXTERNA.

CATHARTICA.

SUDORIFICA.

Cataplasmata lenia admoveantur; et foveantur partes ægræ aquâ lithargyri acetati compositâ.

DYSEN-

SUDORIFICS.

DEMULCENTS.

DIABETES.

See DISCHARGES OF BLOOD.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

DIARRHEA.

See DYSENTERY.

PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

EXTERNAL INFLAMMATION.

CATHARTICS.

SUDORIFICS.

Mild cataplasms may be applied, and the parts affected fomented with compound water of acetated litharge.

DYSEN-

DYSENTERIA.

℞ Confectionis Opiatæ drachmas tres,
Aquæ Cinnamomi uncias ſex,
Tincturæ Cinnamomi compoſitæ,
Syrupi Zinziberis, ſingulorum unciam unam.

Miſceantur; cochlearia tria quarta quaque hora ſumantur.

℞ Extracti Ligni Campechenſis ſcrupulum unum,
Ipecacuanhæ in pulverem tritæ granum unum,
Aquæ Cinnamomi ſeſcunciam,
Spiritus Cinnamomi,
Syrupi Zinziberis, ſingulorum drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus tertia quaque hora ſumendus.

DYSENTERY.

Take of Confection of Opium three drams,
Cinnamon Water ſix ounces,
Compound Tincture of Cinnamon,
Syrup of Ginger, of each one ounce.

Mix them; three ſpoonfuls may be taken every four hours.

Take of Extract of Logwood one ſcruple,
Ipecacuanha powdered one grain,
Cinnamon Water an ounce and a half,
Spirit of Cinnamon,
Syrup of Ginger, of each two drams.

Make a draught; it may be taken every three hours.

Take

℞ Cinnamomi in pulverem triti ſemidrachmam,
Zinziberis in pulverem triti,
Salis Cornu Cervi, ſingulorum grana octo.

Fiat pulvis, ter quotidie, ex aqua cinnamomi ſumendus.

℞ Pulveris e Creta compoſiti cum Opio ſcrupulos duos.

Eodem modo ac pulvis præcedens, ter quotidie, et e vehiculo ſimili ſumatur.

℞ Pulveris Opiati a ſcrupulo uno ad ſemidrachmam.

Sumatur pro re nata.

℞ Miſturæ Cretaceæ,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ſingularum uncias quatuor.

Cochlearia quaterna ſæpius ſingulis diebus ſumenda.

℞ Decocti

Dysentery

Take of Cinnamon powdered half a dram,
Ginger powdered,
Salt of Hartſhorn, of each eight grains.

Mix them, and make a powder; take it three times a day out of cinnamon water.

Take of Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium two ſcruples.

It may be taken as the preceding, three times a day, and out of the ſame vehicle.

Take of Opiate Powder from one ſcruple to half a dram.

It may be given as occaſion may require.

Take of Chalk Mixture,
Cinnamon Water, of each four ounces.

Four ſpoonfuls may be given frequently every day.

℞ Decocti Cornu Cervi,
Aquæ Pimento, ſingulorum libram unam.

Sumatur ad libitum.

℞ Decocti Cornu Cervi,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ſingulorum uncias quatuor,
Confectionis Opiatæ drachmas tres.

Fiat enema pro re nata injiciendum.

Vide HÆMORRHOEÆ MORBOSÆ.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

DYSPEPSIA.

℞ Pulveris Aromatici ſcrupulum unum,
Salis Cornu Cervi grana quinque.

Fiat pulvis, horis duabus ante et poſt prandium quotidie, e quovis idoneo vehiculo, ſumendus.

℞ Radicis

Take of Decoction of Hartſhorn,
Water of Pimento, of each one pint.

It may be taken at diſcretion.

Take of Decoction of Hartſhorn,
Cinnamon Water, of each four ounces.
Confection of Opium three drams.

Make a clyſter; to be injected as the occaſion may require.

See DISCHARGES OF BLOOD.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

INDIGESTION AND FLATULENCE.

Take of Aromatic Powder one ſcruple,
Salt of Hartſhorn five grains.

Mix them; take the powder two hours before and after dinner, out of any proper vehicle.

℞ Radicis Colombæ in pulverem tritæ,
Zinziberis in pulverem triti, ſingulorum grana quinque,
Aquæ Cinnamomi ſeſcunciam,
Tincturæ Cardamomi compoſitæ,
Syrupi Zinziberis, ſingulorum drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus; horis duabus ante et poſt prandium quotidie uſurpandus.

℞ Zinziberis in pulverem triti grana decem,
Ammoniæ grana octo,
Corticis Cinnamomi in pulverem triti ſcrupulum unum.

Fiat pulvis bis terve quotidie e quovis idoneo vehiculo capiendus.

℞ Extracti Caſcarillæ ſcrupulum unum,
Aquæ Pimento ſeſcunciam,
Liquoris Volatilis Cornu Cervi guttas triginta,

Tincturæ

Indigestion & Flatulency

Take of Colomba Root powdered,
Ginger powdered, of each five grains,
Cinnamon Water an ounce and a half,
Compound Tincture of Cardamom,
Syrup of Ginger, of each two drams.

Make a draught; it may be taken daily two hours before and after dinner.

Take of Ginger powdered ten grains,
Salt of Hartſhorn eight grains,
Cinnamon powdered one ſcruple.

Mix them and make a powder; it may be given two or three times a day out of any proper vehicle.

Take of Extract of Caſcarilla one ſcruple,
Water of Pimento an ounce and a half,
Volatile Liquor of Hartſhorn twenty drops,

Tincturæ Corticis Aurantii,
Syrupi Zinziberis, ſingulorum
drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus; qui duabus horis ante et poſt prandium quotidie detur.

℞ Pilularum ex Aloe cum Myrrha drachmas duas.

Fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor; e quibus binæ vel ternæ, quoties alvus erit adſtricta, ſumantur.

Loco pilularum præcedentium cochleare vel quantum ſatis ſit Tincturæ Sennæ, aut Vini Rhabarbari exhibeatur.

Vide ATROPHIA.

HYSTERIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

EMETICA.

Tincture of Orange Peel,
Syrup of Ginger, of each two drams.

Make a draught; it ſhould be taken two hours before and after dinner.

Take of Pills of Aloes with Myrrh two drams.

Make twenty-four pills; of theſe laxative pills two or three ſhould be given only when the occaſion abſolutely requires them.

Inſtead of the preceding Pills a ſpoonful or a ſufficient quantity of Tincture of Senna, or Wine of Rhubarb, may be ſubſtituted.

See ATROPHY.

HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

EMETICA.

℞ Ipecacuanhæ in pulverem tritæ ſcrupulum unum,
Aquæ puræ ſeſcunciam.

Fiat hauſtus pro re nata ſumendus.

℞ Vini Ipecacuanhæ unciam unam.

Perinde ac præcedens adhibeatur.

℞ Antimonii tartariſati a granis duobus ad quatuor,
Aquæ puræ ſeſcunciam.

Fiat hauſtus.

℞ Vini Antimonii a tribus drachmis ad ſemunciam.

Pro re nata ſumatur.

℞ Zinci

EMETICS.

Take of Ipecacuanha powdered one ſcruple,
Pure Water an ounce and a half.

Mix them, for an emetic draught to be taken as occaſion may require.

Take of Wine of Ipecacuanha one ounce.

It may be taken as an emetic.

Take of tartariſed Antimony from two grains to four,
Pure Water an ounce and a half.

Mix them for an emetic draught.

Take of Wine of Antimony from three drams to half an ounce.

It may be given as an emetic.

Take

℞ Zinci vitriolati a granis quindecim ad viginti,
Aquæ puræ ſeſcunciam.

Fiat hauſtus.

ENTERITIS.

SANGUINIS DETRACTIO.

BALNEUM TEPIDUM.

LAXANTIA.

SUDORIFICA.

℞ Spermaceti ſecundum artem ſoluti drachmas tres,
Decocti Hordei uncias ſeptem,
Syrupi ſimplicis unciam unam.

Cochlearia quatuor ſubinde ſumantur.

℞ Olei

Inflamed Intestines

Take of vitriolated Zinc from fifteen grains to one ſcruple,
Pure Water an ounce and a half.

Make an emetic draught, to be taken occaſionally.

INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

BLEEDING.

WARM BATH.

LAXATIVES.

SUDORIFICS.

Take of Spermaceti, diſſolved as uſual, three drams,
Decoction of Barley ſeven ounces,
Simple Syrup one ounce.

Four ſpoonfuls may be taken frequently.

Take

℞ Olei Amygdalæ, ſecundum artem ſoluti drachmas tres,
Decocti Hordei uncias ſeptem,
Syrupi ſimplicis unciam unam.

Ita ut præcedens ſumatur.

℞ Decocti Hordei libras duas,
Mucilaginis Gummi Arabici uncias duas.

Ad libitum bibendum.

℞ Radicis Althææ uncias duas; coque ex
Aquæ puræ libris tribus ad libras duas;
Colaturæ adde Syrupi Althææ uncias duas.

Eodem modo ac præcedens, uſurpetur.

EPILEPSIA.

Invadente Paroxyſmo, Æther Vitriolicus Compoſitus, aut ejus loco, Liquor Volatilis Cornu

Inflamed Intestines

Take of Oil of Almonds, diſſolved as uſual, three drams,
Decoction of Barley ſeven ounces,
Simple Syrup one ounce.

To be uſed as the preceding.

Take of Decoction of Barley two pints,
Mucilage of Gum Arabic two ounces.

It may be taken at diſcretion.

Take of Marſhmallow Root two ounces,
Pure Water three pints.

Boil to two pints; to the ſtrained liquor add
Syrup of Marſhmallow two ounces.

It ſhould be taken as the preceding.

EPILEPSY.

During the Epileptic Fit, either Compound Spirit of Vitriolic Æther, or Volatile Liquor of

Cornu Cervi exhibeatur, e miſtura camphorata, aut cum ſpiritu ſatis diluto. Tinctura Opii eodem modo data etiam utilis erit. Interea volatilia externe admoveantur. Poſt Paroxyſmum medicamenta uſurpari poſſunt eadem ac in morbis ſequentibus;

Vide ATROPHIA.

HYSTERIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

EPISTAXIS.

Vide HÆMORRHOEÆ MORBOSÆ.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

ERYSIPELAS.

Vide PERIPNEUMONIA.

Foveantur partes laborantes Aqua Lithargyri acetati compoſita.

FEBRES

St Anthony's Fire

of Hartſhorn, ſhould be given out of camphorated mixture, or ſpirit ſufficiently diluted. The Tincture of Opium may alſo be uſed for the ſame purpoſe as the preceding volatile compoſitions. In the mean time volatile external applications are not to be omitted. And after the Fit, in order to prevent a relapſe, for medicines

See ATROPHY.

HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

DISCHARGE OF BLOOD FROM THE NOSE.

See DISCHARGES OF BLOOD.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

SAINT ANTHONY's FIRE.

See INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Foment the parts affected with compound Water of acetated Litharge.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

℞ Corticis Peruviani a ſcrupulis duobus ad drachmam unam.

Altera quaque hora, abſente paroxyſmo, e tribus miſturæ camphoratæ vel vini rubri cochlearibus ſumatur.

℞ Decocti Corticis Peruviani ſeſcunciam,
Corticis Peruviani in pulverem triti ſcrupulos duos,
Tincturæ Corticis Peruviani compoſitæ drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus, altera quaque hora abſente paroxyſmo ſumendus.

℞ Decocti Corticis Peruviani uncias ſeptem,
Corticis Peruviani in pulverem triti ſcrupulos quinque,
Tincturæ

Intermittent Fevers

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

Take of Peruvian Bark from two ſcruples to one dram.

It may be taken every two hours, in the abſence of the fit, out of three ſpoonfuls of camphorated mixture, or red Port wine.

Take of Decoction of Peruvian Bark an ounce and a half,
Peruvian Bark powdered two ſcruples,
Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark two drams.

Make a draught; it ſhould be given every two hours in the abſence of the fit.

Take of Decoction of Peruvian Bark ſeven ounces,
Peruvian Bark powdered five ſcruples,

Tincturæ Corticis Peruviani compoſitæ unciam unam.

Miſceantur, & cochlearia quatuor altera quaque hora abſente paroxyſmo ſumantur.

℞ Decocti Corticis Peruviani ſeſcunciam,
Cinnamomi in pulverem triti ſcrupulos duos,
Tincturæ Corticis Peruviani compoſitæ drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus, iiſdem temporibus quibus miſtura præcedens, ſumatur.

℞ Decocti Corticis Peruviani ſeſcunciam,
Corticis Peruviani in pulverem triti ſcrupulos duos,
Tincturæ Corticis Peruviani compoſitæ drachmas duas,
Tincturæ Opii a guttis viginti ad ſexaginta.

Fiat hauſtus pro re nata dandus.

℞ Spiritus

Intermittent Fevers

Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark one ounce.

Mix them; four ſpoonfuls to be taken every two hours in the abſence of the fit.

Take of Decoction of Peruvian Bark an ounce and a half,

Cinnamon powdered two ſcruples,

Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark two drams.

Make a draught; to be taken as the preceding mixture.

Take of Decoction of Peruvian Bark an ounce and a half,

Peruvian Bark powdered two ſcruples,

Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark two drams,

Tincture of Opium from twenty to ſixty drops.

Make a draught; it may be taken as the occaſion requires.

℞ Spiritus Ætheris Vitriolici compoſiti ſemunciam.

Guttæ viginti ad ſexaginta, ex aqua cinnamomi, e miſtura camphorata, aut quovis idoneo vehiculo, ingerantur; prout ſymptomata urgeant repetendæ.

℞ Liquoris Volatilis Cornu Cervi ſemunciam.

Eadem doſi, dari debet, qua æther vitriolicus, et e ſimili vehiculo.

℞ Tincturæ Opii ſemunciam.

Doſis ſit viginti ad ſexaginta guttarum, ex aqua cinnamomi, miſtura camphorata, aut quovis vehiculo idoneo. Pro re nata repetatur.

Sexaginta opii tincturæ guttas non eſſe ſummam doſin quotidiana experientia nuper confirmavit: doſes autem hujus medicamenti majores nondum audeo commendare.

℞ Filularum

Intermittent Fever

Take of Compound Spirit of Vitriolic Æther half an ounce.

Take from twenty to ſixty drops, out of cinnamon water, camphorated mixture, or any proper vehicle. It ſhould be repeated according to the urgency of the ſymptoms.

Take of Volatile Liquor of Hartſhorn half an ounce.

It muſt be uſed as the compound ſpirit of vitriolic æther.

Take of Tincture of Opium half an ounce.

It may be taken, from twenty to ſixty drops, out of cinnamon water, camphorated mixture, or any proper vehicle; and repeated as the occaſion requires.

Though the tincture of opium is ſometimes given in more conſiderable quantities, ſixty drops are the largeſt doſe that I as yet dare venture to recommend.

℞ Pilularum ex Opio drachmam unam.

Fiant pilulæ duodecim; quarum ſingulæ, ad ternas, pro re nata ſumantur.

VINUM.

SPIRITUS DILUTUS.

Vide TYPHUS.

GANGRÆNA.

Vide TYPHUS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

Partes laborantes foveantur ſpiritu camphorato et decocto pro fomento.

GASTRITIS.

SANGUINIS DETRACTIO.

DEMUL-

Take of Pills of Opium one dram.

Make twelve pills; they may be taken from one to three pills, and repeated according to the urgency of the caſe.

WINE.

DILUTED SPIRITS.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

MORTIFICATION.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

The parts affected may be fomented with camphorated ſpirit, and the decoction for fomentation.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

BLEEDING.

DEMULCENTIA.

INJICIATUR ENEMA COMMUNE.

GONORRHOEA VIRULENTA.

Vide SYPHILIS.

Demulcentia in urethram tepida ſyphonis ope ſæpe injicienda.

HÆMOPTYSIS.

Vide HÆMORRHOEÆ MORBOSÆ.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

HÆMORRHOEÆ MORBOSÆ SINE VI EXTERNA.

℞ Opii purificati granum unum,
Tincturæ Catechu drachmas duas,
Aquæ

DEMULCENTS.

INJECT A COMMON CLYSTER.

VIRULENT GONORRHEA.

See VENEREAL DISEASE.

Demulcents may be frequently injected a little warm by the assistance of a syringe.

DISCHARGE OF BLOOD FROM THE LUNGS.

See DISCHARGES OF BLOOD.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

DISCHARGES OF BLOOD.

Take of purified Opium one grain,
Tincture of Catechu two drams,

Cinna-

Aquæ Cinnamomi ſeſcunciam,
Syrupi Zinziberis, drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus ter quotidie ſumendus.

℞ Catechu ſcrupulum unum,
Aluminis grana decem.

Fiat pulvis, ter quotidie, e quovis idoneo vehiculo, dandus.

℞ Extracti Corticis Peruviani drachmas duas.

Fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor; quarum quaternæ bis ſingulis diebus ſumantur.

℞ Zinci Vitriolati a granis tribus ad quinque,
Cinnamomi pulveris grana viginti quinque.

Miſceantur; et pulvis ter quotidie, e quovis idoneo vehiculo ſumatur.

℞ Cate-

Spitting of Blood

Cinnamon Water an ounce and a half,

Syrup of Ginger, two drams.

Make a draught; it may be given three times a day.

Take of Catechu one ſcruple,

Alum ten grains.

Mix them; and take the powder three times a day out of any proper vehicle.

Take of Extract of Peruvian Bark two drams,

Make twenty-four pills; of which four ſhould be taken twice a day.

Take of vitriolated Zinc from three grains to five,

Cinnamon powdered twenty-five grains,

Mix them; and take the powder three times a day out of any proper vehicle.

Take

℞ Catechu,

Nucis Moſchatæ in pulverem tritæ, ſingulorum grana decem,

Opii purificati grana duo,

Conſervæ Pruni Sylveſtris quantum ſatis ſit.

Miſtorum fiat bolus quarta quaque hora ſumendus.

℞ Sanguinis Draconis in pulverem triti grana quindecim,

Pulveris Aromatici ſcrupulum unum,

Conſervæ Pruni Sylveſtris quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiat bolus ter quotidie capiendus.

℞ Decocti Corticis Peruviani uncias duas,

Zinci vitriolati a granis tribus ad quinque,

Tincturæ Corticis Peruviani compoſitæ drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus pro re nata ſumendus.

Vide

Spitting of Blood

Take of Catechu,
Nutmeg powdered, of each ten grains,
Purified Opium two grains,
Conſerve of the Sloe as much as is ſufficient.

Make a bolus; to be uſed every four hours.

Take of Dragon's Blood powdered fifteen grains,
Aromatic powder one ſcruple,
Conſerve of the Sloe as much as is ſufficient.

Make a bolus; it ſhould be given three times a day.

Take of Decoction of Peruvian Bark two ounces,
Vitriolated Zinc from three grains to five,
Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark two drams.

Make a draught; it may be uſed as occaſion requires.

See

Vide FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

HÆMORRHOIS.

Vide HÆMORRHOEÆ MORBOSÆ.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

HÆMORRHOIS SYMPTOMATICA.

℞ Electuarii e Senna ſeſcunciam,
Chryſtallorum Tartari,
Florum Sulphuris lotorum, ſingulorum ſemunciam,
Jalapii in pulverem triti ſcrupulos duos,
Syrupi Spinæ Cervinæ quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiat electuarium; cujus moles nucis moſchatæ bis quotidie ſumatur.

See INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

BLEEDING PILES.

See DISCHARGES OF BLOOD.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

SYMPTOMATIC, OR EXTERNAL PILES.

Take of Electuary of Senna an ounce and a half,

Cryſtals of Tartar,

Waſhed Flowers of Sulphur, of each half an ounce,

Jalap-Root powdered two ſcruples,

Syrup of Buckthorn as much as is ſufficient.

Make an electuary; of which the quantity of a nutmeg may be taken twice a day.

Take

℞ Unguenti Sambuci unciam unam,
Unguenti Hydrargyri Fortioris drachmas duas.

Miſceantur; quantum ſatis ſit hæmorrhoidibus, hora ſomni admoveatur.

Partes dolentes etiam aquâ lithargyri acetati compoſitâ foveantur.

HEPATITIS.

SANGUINIS DETRACTIO.

SUDORIFICA.

LAXANTIA.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

Vide ASCITES.

ATROPHIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

HYDRO-

Take of Elder Ointment one ounce,
Stronger Ointment of Quickſilver two drams.

Mix them; a little ſhould be applied at night to the external piles.

The parts affected may be alſo fomented with compound water of acetated litharge.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

BLEEDING.

SUDORIFICS.

LAXATIVES.

DROPSY OF THE BRAIN.

See DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.

ATROPHY.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Vide TYPHUS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

HYDROTHORAX.

Vide ASCITES.

ATROPHIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Vide ATROPHIA.

HYSTERIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

CANINE MADNESS.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

DROPSY OF THE BREAST.

See DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.

ATROPHY.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

HYPOCONDRIAC AFFECTIONS.

See ATROPHY.

HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

HYSTERIA.

℞ Tincturæ Caſtorei,

Tincturæ Valerianæ Volatilis, ſingularum drachmas duas.

Commiſtarum guttæ quinquaginta ter quotidie, e miſtura camphorata, aut aqua menthæ piperitidis ſumantur.

℞ Tincturæ Aſæ Fœtidæ,

Tincturæ Valerianæ Volatilis, ſingularum drachmas duas.

Exhibeantur guttæ quinquaginta, e vehiculo quolibet ſupra memorato.

℞ Tincturæ Colombæ,

Tincturæ Opii, ſingularum drachmas duas.

Pro doſi guttæ etiam quinquaginta ſumantur, et e vehiculo ſimili.

℞ Tincturæ

HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.

Take of Tincture of Caſtor,
Volatile Tincture of Valerian, of each two drams.

Mix them; take fifty drops three times a day out of camphorated mixture, or pepper-mint-water.

Take of Tincture of Aſa Fœtida,
Volatile Tincture of Valerian, of each two drams.

Mix them; to be taken in the ſame quantity and manner as the preceding.

Take of Tincture of Colomba,
Tincture of Opium, of each two drams.

Mix them; fifty drops to be given three times a day, out of any of the abovementioned vehicles.

℞ Tincturæ Valerianæ Volatilis ſemunciam.

Doſis ſit eadem quæ præcedens, et e vehiculo ſimili.

℞ Olei Succini ſemunciam.

A guttis quindecim ad viginti, e quovis idoneo vehiculo capiantur.

℞ Miſturæ Moſchatæ uncias ſex.

Cochlearia duo aut tria pro re nata ſumantur.

℞ Miſturæ camphoratæ,
Aquæ Fæniculi ſingularum uncias quatuor.

Cochlearia quatuor ſæpe quotidie ſumantur.

℞ Pilularum e Gummi drachmas duas.

Fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor, e quibus tres bis quotidie ſumantur.

℞ Aſæ

Hysterics

Take of Volatile Tincture of Valerian half an ounce.

It ſhould be taken in the ſame quantity and manner as the preceding.

Take of Oil of Amber half an ounce.

From fifteen to twenty drops may be taken out of any proper vehicle.

Take of Muſk-Mixture ſix ounces.

Two or three ſpoonfuls ſhould be uſed as the occaſion may require.

Take of camphorated Mixture,
Fennel-Water, of each four ounces.

Four ſpoonfuls of the mixture may be given frequently.

Take of Pills of Gum two drams.

Make twenty-four pills; of which take three twice a day.

℞ Aſæ Fœtidæ drachmas duas,

Olei Eſſentialis Menthæ Piperitidis guttas triginta.

Fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor; e quibus quatuor bis quotidie deglutiantur.

℞ Extracti Caſcarillæ drachmas duas.

Fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor; ſimiliter ac præcendentes ſumendæ.

℞ Extracti Gentianæ drachmas duas.

Fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor; quarum quatuor bis quotidie dentur.

℞ Extracti Chamæmeli drachmas duas.

Fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor, eodem modo ac priores ſumantur.

℞ Infuſi Gentianæ compoſiti uncias quatuor,

Tincturæ Gentianæ compoſitæ uncias duas.

Miſtorum cochlearia duo bis quotidie ſumenda.

℞ Tincturæ

Hysterics

Take of Aſa Fœtida two drams,
Eſſential Oil of Peppermint thirty drops.

Make twenty-four pills; of which four may be taken twice a day.

Take of Extract of Caſcarilla two drams.

Make twenty-four pills; to be uſed as the preceding.

Take of Extract of Gentian two drams.

Make twenty-four pills; to be given as the preceding.

Take of Extract of Chamomile two drams.

Make twenty-four pills; take four twice a day.

Take of Compound Infuſion of Gentian four ounces,
Compound Tincture of Gentian two ounces.

Two ſpoonfuls may be taken twice a day.

Take

℞ Tincturæ Gentianæ compositæ uncias quatuor.

Cochleare circa meridiem quotidie sumatur.

Vide DYSPEPSIA.

ATROPHIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

HYSTERITIS.

SANGUINIS DETRACTIO.

SUDORIFICA.

LAXANTIA.

ICTERUS.

EMETICA.

CATHARTICA.

℞ Kali

Take of Compound Tincture of Gentian four ounces.

A ſpoonful may be taken about twelve o'clock every day.

See INDIGESTION AND FLATULENCE.

ATROPHY.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.

BLEEDING.

SUDORIFICS.

LAXATIVES.

JAUNDICE.

EMETICS.

CATHARTICS.

Take

℞ Kali Tartariſati ſemidrachmam.

Sumatur bis quotidie, e quovis idoneo vehiculo.

℞ Kali præparati grana quindecim,

Rhabarbari in pulverem triti grana decem.

Fiat pulvis bis quotidie, e quovis idoneo vehiculo, ſumendus.

℞ Saponis ex Oleo Olivæ et Natro Confecti drachmas duas,

Rhabarbari in pulverem triti ſemidrachmam.

Fiant pilulæ triginta; e quibus ternæ bis quotidie ingerantur.

Si dolor et ſymptomata ſpaſmodica urgeant, aut corpus debile fiat, opiata et medicamenta roborantia idonea erunt. Calculi aliaque meatum choledochum obſtruentia, morbum hunc ſæpiſſime generant. In cauſis obſtruentibus, qualeſcunque fuerint, tollendis curatio ſemper vertitur.

ILEUS.

Take of Tartariſed Kali half a dram.

It may be taken twice a day out of any proper vehicle.

Take of prepared Kali fifteen grains,
Rhubarb powdered ten grains.

Mix them and make a powder; it may be alſo given twice a day out of any proper vehicle.

Take of Sope made of Olive Oil and Barilla two drams,
Rhubarb powdered half a dram.

Make thirty pills; of which three may be taken twice every day.

Should the pain be violent, the diſeaſe attended with ſymptoms of ſpaſm, or the conſtitution emaciated, opiates and ſtrengthening medicines are indiſpenſibly neceſſary. In a word, gall-ſtones, ſpaſms, and other obſtructions to the paſſage of the bile, are generally productive of this diſeaſe. To remove the obſtructing cauſes, whatever they may be, is all that is neceſſary to the cure.

ILIAC

ILEUS.

Vide TYPHUS.

LAXANTIA.

℞ Natri Vitriolati drachmas duas,
Aquæ ferventis ſeſcunciam.

Fiat hauſtus pro re nata dandus.

℞ Olei Palmæ Chriſti drachmas tres,
Decocti Hordei unciam unam.

Fiat hauſtus, ſi adſtrictio alvi poſtulaverit, ſumendus.

℞ Mannæ ſemunciam,
Infuſi Tamerindi uncias tres.

Fiat hauſtus pro re nata ſumendus.

℞ Infuſi

Laxatives

ILIAC PASSION.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

LAXATIVES.

Take of vitriolated Natron two drams,
Boiling Water an ounce and a half.

Make a draught; take it as occaſion may require.

Take of Oil of Palma Chriſti three drams,
Decoction of Barley one ounce.

Make a draught; it ſhould be taken when neceſſary,

Take of Manna half an ounce,
Infuſion of Tamarind three ounces.

Make a draught; to be taken as the preceding.

℞ Infuſi Sennæ unciam unam,
Jalapii in pulverem triti grana octo,
Syrupi Spinæ Cervinæ drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus.

℞ Rhabarbari grana decem,
Decocti Hordei ſeſcunciam.

Fiat hauſtus pro re nata ſumendus.

℞ Infuſi Sennæ ſimplicis uncias ſeptem,
Jalapii in pulverem triti ſcrupulos duos,
Syrupi Spinæ Cervinæ ſemunciam.

Commiſtorum cochlearia duo vel tria, ſi adſtrictio alvi poſtulaverit, ſumenda.

℞ Kali Tartariſati drachmam unam,
Jalapii in pulverem triti grana ſex.

Fiat pulvis e quovis idoneo vehiculo ſumendus.

℞ Kali

Take of ſimple Infuſion of Senna one ounce,
Jalap-Root powdered eight grains,
Syrup of Buckthorn two drams.

Make a draught; to be taken as circumſtances may require.

Take of Rhubarb powdered ten grains,
Decoction of Barley an ounce and a half.

Make a draught; it ſhould be taken as the preceding.

Take of ſimple Infuſion of Senna ſeven ounces,
Jalap-Root powdered two ſcruples,
Syrup of Buckthorn half an ounce.

Mix them; two or three ſpoonfuls may be uſed occaſionally.

Take of Tartariſed Kali one dram,
Jalap-Root powdered ſix grains.

Mix them; and take the powder out of any proper vehicle.

℞ Kali Tartariſati drachmas duas.

Sumatur ſimiliter ac pulvis præcedens.

℞ Electuarii e Senna ſeſcunciam,
Cryſtallorum Tartari drachmas tres,
Jalapii in pulverem triti ſcrupulos duos,
Syrupi Spinæ Cervinæ quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiat electuarium; cujus cochleare parvum, vel quantum ſatis ſit ad alvum laxandam, ſumatur.

℞ Pilularum ex Aloe drachmas duas.

Fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor; e quibus binæ pro re nata ſumantur.

Tinctura Sennæ et Vinum Rhabarbari in morbis debilitantibus, quando adſtrictio alvi immodica urgeat, in uſum vocari poſſunt; doſis ſit cochleare pro re nata.

LEPRA.

Laxatives

Take of Tartariſed Kali two drams.

It may be taken as the preceding.

Take of Electuary of Senna an ounce and a half,

Cryſtals of Tartar three drams,

Jalap-Root powdered two ſcruples,

Syrup of Buckthorn as much as is ſufficient.

Make an electuary; a ſmall ſpoonful, or as much as is neceſſary ſhould be taken when required.

Take of Pills of Aloes two drams.

Make twenty-four pills; two may be occaſionally taken.

The Tincture of Senna and the Wine of Rhubarb may be cautiouſly uſed as laxatives when required in diſeaſes of debility. The doſe is a ſpoonful occaſionally.

LEPRA.

Vide SCORBUTUS.

SYPHILIS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

LEUCORRHOEA.

Vide HÆMORRHOEÆ MORBOSÆ.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

MANIA.

SANGUINIS DETRACTIO.

EMETICA.

CATHARTICA.

SUDORIFICA.

MELAN-

LEPROSY.

See SCURVY.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

FLUOR ALBUS.

See DISCHARGES OF BLOOD.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

MADNESS.

BLEEDING.

EMETICS.

CATHARTICS.

SUDORIFICS.

MELANCHOLIA.

Vide ATROPHIA.

HYSTERIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

MENORRHOEA.

Vide HÆMORRHOEÆ MORBOSÆ.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

MILIARIA.

Vide TYPHUS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

MELANCHOLY.

See ATROPHY.

HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

IMMODERATE MENSTRUATION.

See DISCHARGES OF BLOOD.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

MILIARY FEVER.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

NEPHRALGIA CALCULOSA.

Morbus hic excrucians affectio localis interna eſt. Tales autem morbi nonnunquam, rarius licet, ex uſu medicamentorum leviores fiunt.

BALNEUM TEPIDUM.

LAXANTIA.

℞ Balſami Copaivæ drachmam unam,
Olei Baccæ Juniperi guttas viginti
Vitelli ovi quantum ſatis ſit,
Syrupi Althææ,
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis, ſingulorum unciam unam.

Fiat hauſtus ter quaterve quotidie ſumendus.

℞ Olei Amygdalæ drachmas tres,

Olei

GRAVEL.

This is an excruciating local affection; and local diſeaſes ſometimes may, but often cannot be materially alleviated by the exhibition and operation of medicines.

HOT BATH.

LAXATIVES.

Take of Balſam of Copaiva, diſſolved as uſual, one dram,

Oil of Juniper-Berry diſſolved, twenty drops,

Syrup of Marſhmallow,

Peppermint-Water, of each one ounce.

Make a draught; it ought to be taken three or four times a day.

Take of Almond-Oil, diſſolved as uſual, three drams,

Rectified

Olei Terebinthinæ rectificati drachmam unam,
Vitelli Ovi quantum ſatis ſit,
Syrupi Althææ,
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis, ſingulorum uncias quatuor.

Miſtorum cochlearia tria ter quaterve quotidie uſurpentur.

℞ Olei Terebinthinæ rectificati ſemunciam.

Guttæ viginti ad triginta ter quaterve quotidie, e quovis idoneo vehiculo ſumantur.

℞ Saponis ex Oleo Olivæ et Natro confecti grana quindecim,
Gummi Arabici grana decem,
Olei eſſentialis Baccæ Juniperi guttas decem.

Fiat bolus ter quotidie ſumendus.

℞ Kali

Gravel

Rectified Oil of Turpentine, diſſolved, one dram,
Syrup of Marſhmallow,
Peppermint-Water, of each four ounces.

Mix them; and take three ſpoonfuls three or four times a day.

Take of rectified Oil of Turpentine half an ounce.

From twenty to thirty drops may be given three or four times a day out of any proper vehicle.

Take of Sope made of Olive Oil and Barilla fifteen grains,
Gum Arabic ten grains,
Eſſential Oil of Juniper Berry ten drops.

Make a bolus; it may be uſed three times a day.

Take

℞ Kali acetati drachmam unam.

Bis terve quotidie ſumatur.

℞ Spiritus Juniperi compoſiti uncias octo.

Cujus cochlearia tria ter quotidie ſumenda.

Sumatur Decoctum Althææ ad libitum.

NEPHRITIS.

SANGUINIS DETRACTIO.

BALNEUM TEPIDUM.

SUDORIFICA.

DEMULCENTIA.

LAXANTIA.

OPHTHAL-

Take of acetated Kali one dram.

It is to be uſed twice or three times a day.

Take of Compound Spirit of Juniper eight ounces.

Three ſpoonfuls ſhould be taken three times a day.

Drink at diſcretion Decoction of Marſh-mallow.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY.

BLEEDING.

WARM BATH.

SUDORIFICS.

DEMULCENTS.

LAXATIVES.

INFLAM-

OPHTHALMIA MEMBRANARUM.

SANGUINIS DETRACTIO.

CATHARTICA.

SUDORIFICA.

Hirudines Temporibus adhæreant.

Emplaſtra Cantharidis pone aures imponenda; indeque nata humoris detractio promoveatur.

Cataplaſmata lenia hora decubitus Oculis admoveantur.

℞ Aquæ Roſæ uncias quatuor,
Aquæ Lithargyri acetatæ guttas viginti.

Fiat collyrium, ſæpius uſurpandum.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

BLEEDING.

CATHARTICS.

SUDORIFICS.

Leeches may be fixed to the Temples.

Plaſters of Spaniſh Fly applied behind the Ears; their diſcharge to be promoted.

Mild Cataplaſms may be placed upon the Eyes at Night.

Take of Roſe-Water four ounces,
Acetated Litharge twenty drops.
Make an eye-water; to be uſed frequently.

Take

℞ Aquæ Roſæ uncias quatuor,
Zinci vitriolati purificati grana ſex.

Fiat collyrium; eodem modo ac præcedens utendum.

OPHTHALMIA TARSI.

Vide SYPHILIS.

Foveantur partes laborantes Decocto Hellebori aut Decocto pro Fomento.

℞ Unguenti Spermatis Ceti ſemunciam,
Unguenti Hydrargyri Mitioris drachmam unam,
Olei Olivæ quantum ſatis ſit.

Ita miſceantur, ut fiat unguentum molle; quocum partes morboſæ hora ſomni petendi, unaquaque nocte, illinantur.

PARA-

Take of Roſe-Water four ounces,
Vitriolated Zinc purified ſix grains.

Make an eye-water; to be uſed as the preceding.

SCROPHULOUS SORE EYE LIDS.

See VENEREAL DISEASE.

The parts affected may be fomented with Decoction of Hellebore, or the Decoction for Fomentation.

Take of Elder Ointment half an ounce,
Milder Ointment of Quickſilver one dram,
Olive Oil, as much as is ſufficient.

Mix them, and make an ointment; a little may be applied to the inflamed parts every night.

PARALYSIS.

℞ Corticis Peruviani,
Seminis Sinapi in pulverem triti, ſingulorum ſemunciam,
Zinziberis drachmas duas,
Syrupi Zinziberis quantum ſatis ſit.

Facto electuario, moles nucis moſchatæ bis quotidie ſumatur; & cochlearia duo vini ferri, aut infuſi ſequentis ſuper-bibantur.

℞ Seminis Sinapi contuſi,
Radicis Raphani Ruſticani, ſingulorum uncias duas,
Canellæ Albæ unciam unam,
Vini Albi libras duas.

Simul macerata biduum vel triduum colantur; cochlearia tria ter quaterve quotidie dentur.

℞ Spiritus

PALSY.

Take of Peruvian Bark,
Muſtard-Seed powdered, of each half an ounce,
Ginger two drams,
Syrup of Ginger, as much as is ſufficient.

Make an electuary, of which the quantity of a nutmeg ſhould be taken twice a day, drinking after it two ſpoonfuls of the wine of iron, or of the following infuſion.

Take of Muſtard-Seed powdered,
Horſe-Radiſh Root, of each two ounces,
White Canella one ounce,
White Wine two pints.

Digeſt for two or three days, and ſtrain; take three ſpoonfuls three or four times a day.

℞ Spiritus Raphani compoſiti,
Vini Ferri, ſingulorum uncias quatuor.

Cochlearia tria ter quaterve quotidie potentur.

℞ Seminis Sinapi,
Radicis Raphani Ruſticani contuſæ, ſingulorum uncias duas,
Folii Salviæ,
Floris Roriſmarini, ſingulorum manipulos duos,
Aquæ puræ libras ſex.

Decoque ad libras quatuor, et cola pro fomento.

℞ Olei Succini ſeſcunciam,
Aquæ Ammoniæ ſemunciam.

Fiat embrocatio.

Cataplaſma Sinapeos pedibus imponendum.

Paley

Take of Compound Spirit of Horſe-radiſh,
Wine of Iron, of each four ounces.

To be given in the ſame quantity and manner as the preceding.

Take of Muſtard Seed,
Horſe-radiſh Root bruiſed, of each two ounces,
Sage Leaves,
Roſemary Leaves,
Roſemary Flowers, of each two handfuls,
Pure Water ſix pints.

Boil to four pints, and ſtrain for fomentation.

Take of Oil of Amber an ounce and a half,
Water of Ammonia half an ounce.

Make an embrocation.

The Muſtard-Cataplaſm may be applied to the Feet.

Veſicatoria, ſtimuli cauſa, caute uſurpentur; ſed inde nata evacuatio minime promovenda*.

Vide ATROPHIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

PERIPNEUMONIA.

SANGUINIS DETRACTIO.

CATHARTICA.

* Hic annotandum, ſtimulum ex veſicatoriis et emeticis prodeſſe in morbis quibuſdam e debilitate ortis, quanquam fere ſemper evacuando nocent. Et quidem, in omni morbo e debilitate oriundo, ſubſtantiæ ſtimulantes aliæ, quæ ſcilicet nullo negotio per minima corporis tranſeunt, tutius operantur. Pariterque, in morbis ex vigore nimio, humorum evacuatio felicior erit ſanguinis detractione, catharticis et ſudorem moventibus. Concludendum igitur, in morbis ubi affectio generalis eſt, veſicatoria aut emetica parce admodum uſurpari debere.

℞ Kali

Bliſters may be ſparingly made uſe of; but their diſcharge is not to be promoted *.

See ATROPHY.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

BLEEDING.

CATHARTICS.

* It is here proper to obſerve, that though the ſtimulus of Bliſters and the excitement which Emetics give to the conſtitution may be uſeful in ſome few diſeaſes of debility, the evacuation they occaſion is, at the ſame time, highly prejudicial. And that as diffuſible ſtimulating ſubſtances operate better than Bliſters and Emetics in debilitating diſeaſes; and bleeding, cathartics and ſudorifics diſcharge the humours with greater efficacy and ſafety, in diſeaſes dependent on the vigour of the conſtitution, the ſparing and cautious uſe of Bliſters and Emetics, in all caſes of general affection, becomes indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

℞ Kali Præparati ſcrupulum unum,
Succi Limonis ſpiſſati quantum ſatis ſit ut Kali ſaturetur. Effervescentia ceſſante adde
Aquæ puræ ſeſcunciam,
Syrupi ſimplicis drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus tertia quaque hora ſumendus.

℞ Kali præparati drachmas duas,
Succi Limonis ſpiſſati, quantum ſatis ſit, ut Kali ſaturetur. Efferveſcentia ceſſante adde,
Decocti Hordei uncias quatuor,
Syrupi ſimplicis unciam unam.

Miſceantur, et cochlearia tria totidem horarum intervallo ſumantur.

℞ Hauſtus Salini ſupra præſcripti uncias duas,

Anti-

Inflamed Lungs

Take of prepared Kali one ſcruple,
Inſpiſſated Juice of Lemon, as much as is ſufficient to ſaturate the Kali. The efferveſcence ceaſing, add
Pure Water an ounce and a half,
Simple Syrup two drams.

Make a ſaline draught; it may be taken every three hours.

Take of prepared Kali two drams,
Inſpiſſated Juice of Lemon, as much as is ſufficient to ſaturate the Kali. The efferveſcence ceaſing, add,
Decoction of Barley four ounces,
Simple Syrup one ounce.

Make a ſaline mixture; three ſpoonfuls may be given every three hours.

Take of Saline Draught, above preſcribed, two ounces,

Tarta-

Antimonii tartariſati a grani dimidio ad granum unum.

Fiat hauſtus quarta quaque hora ſumendus.

℞ Hauſtus Salini ſupra præſcripti uncias duas,
Rhabarbari in pulverem triti grana decem.

Fiat hauſtus pro re nata ſumendus.

℞ Nitri purificati ſcrupulum unum,
Teſtarum Oſtreorum præparatarum grana decem.

Fiat pulvis ter quotidie e quovis idoneo vehiculo ſumendus.

Pulveris antimonialis a granis ſex ad decem *.

E quovis vehiculo idoneo pro re nata ſumatur.

* Pulvis antimonialis, ſi non idem, certe eundem ad modum ac celebris ille pulvis Jacobi dictus agit.

PER-

Inflamed Lungs

Tartariſed Antimony from half a grain to one grain.

Make a draught; it ſhould be taken every four hours.

Take of Saline Draught, above preſcribed, two ounces,
Rhubarb powdered ten grains.

Make a draught; to be taken as occaſion may require.

Take of purified Nitre one ſcruple,
Prepared Oyſter ſhells ten grains.

Mix them, and take the powder three times a day out of any proper vehicle.

Take of antimonial Powder from ſix grains to ten *.

It may be given at night out of any proper vehicle, or as occaſion may require.

* This powder, by ſome thought the ſame, is undoubtedly ſimilar in its operation to that which is ſo well known by the name of James's powder.

HOOP-

PERTUSSIS.

Vide HYSTERIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

PESTIS.

Vide TYPHUS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

PHRENITIS.

Vide PERIPNEUMONIA.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

Ad hujus morbi curationem ut hactenus ars parum profuit, ita nec vitam produci, neque ſymptomata leniri, aut ullam dari vitæ ſpem, ex adminiſtratione remediiſque ſolitis, tandem

HOOPING COUGH.

See HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

PLAGUE.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

See INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

CONSUMPTION.

The ſkill of the phyſician has done but little towards the cure of this diſeaſe. Neither is life protracted, nor are the ſymptoms palliated by the regimen and medicines commonly

tandem intelligitur. Medicinæ roborantes et firmantes una cum victu magis valido & alente uſui ſolæ repertæ ſunt. Et diarrhœa quando ſupervenit, aut ſudor immodicus profluit, ſtimuli fortiores præcipue poſtulantur.

PODAGRA.

℞ Confectionis Opiatæ ſcrupulos duos,
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis ſeſcunciam,
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitidis,
Syrupi Zinziberis, ſingulorum drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus tertia quaque horâ ſumendus.

℞ Confectionis Aromaticæ drachmas tres,
Miſturæ camphoratæ,
Aquæ Cinnamomi, ſingulorum uncias tres,
Spiritus Nucis Moſchatæ,

commonly made uſe of. Strengthening medicines, together with a more generous diet, have a better effect. And when the diarrhea preſents itſelf, or immoderate perſpiration takes place, the moſt invigorating and ſtrongeſt ſtimulus becomes ſtill more indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

GOUT.

Take of Confection of Opium two ſcruples,
Peppermint-Water an ounce and a half,
Spirit of Peppermint,
Syrup of Ginger, of each two drams.

Make a draught; it ſhould be taken every three hours.

Take of Aromatic Confection three drams,
Camphorated Mixture,
Cinnamon Water, of each three ounces,
Spirit of Nutmeg,

Syrup

Syrupi Zinziberis, ſingulorum ſemunciam.

Miſceantur, & cochlearia terna, interpoſito trium horarum ſpatio, ſumantur.

℞ Extracti Caſcarillæ ſcrupulum unum,
Zinziberis in pulverem triti grana decem,
Liquoris volatilis Cornu Cervi guttas viginti,
Aquæ Pimento ſeſcunciam,
Spiritus Pimento,
Syrupi Zinziberis, ſingulorum drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus, unaquaque hora tertia ſumendus.

℞ Miſturæ camphoratæ uncias octo.

Cochlearia tria ſæpe ſumenda.

Vide TYPHUS.

ATROPHIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

PRI-

Syrup of Ginger, of each half an ounce.

Mix them; and take three ſpoonfuls every three hours.

Take of Extract of Caſcarilla one ſcruple,
Ginger powdered ten grains,
Volatile Liquor of Hartſhorn twenty drops,
Water of Pimento an ounce and a half,
Spirit of Pimento,
Syrup of Ginger, of each two drams.

Make a draught; it may be taken every three hours.

Take of camphorated Mixture eight ounces.

Three ſpoonfuls ſhould be taken frequently.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

ATROPHY.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

PRIMARUM VIARUM ACIDITAS.

Magneſiæ Albæ ſemidrachmam.

E lactis et aquæ cyatho ſumatur.

℞ Teſtarum Oſtreorum præparatarum ſemidrachmam,

Salis Cornu Cervi grana quatuor.

Fiat pulvis pro re nata e lactis et aquæ cyatho ſumendus.

℞ Cancrorum Chelarum in pulverem tritarum ſemidrachmam,

Liquoris volatilis Cornu Cervi guttas quindecim,

Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis ſeſcunciam,

Syrupi ſimplicis drachmam unam.

Fiat hauſtus pro re nata ſumendus.

℞ Miſturæ

ACIDITIES IN THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES.

Take of White Magneſia half a dram.

It may be given out of a tea-cup full of milk and water.

Take of Oyſter Shells powdered half a dram,
Salt of Hartſhorn four grains.

Mix them and make a powder, which may be uſed as the preceding.

Take of Crabs Claws powdered half a dram,
Volatile Liquor of Hartſhorn fifteen drops,
Peppermint-Water an ounce and a half,
Simple Syrup one dram.

Make a draught; it may be taken as occaſion requires.

℞ Miſturæ Cretaceæ ſeſcunciam,
Tincturæ Cinnamomi compoſitæ,
Syrupi ſimplicis ſingulorum drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus ſimiliter ac præcedens uſurpandus.

PSORA.

℞ Hydrargyri cum Sulphure ſcrupulos duos.

Mane cum quovis idoneo vehiculo ſumatur.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati grana quindecim,
Aquæ ferventis libram unam.

Fiat lotio mane et veſperi quotidie uſurpanda.

℞ Adipis Suillæ præparatæ uncias duas,
Calcis

Take of Chalk Mixture an ounce and a half,
Compound Tincture of Cinnamon,
Simple Syrup, of each two drams.

Make a draught; to be uſed as the preceding.

ITCH.

Take of Quickſilver with Sulphur two ſcruples.

It may be given in the morning out of any proper vehicle.

Take of muriated Quickſilver fifteen grains,
Boiling Water one pound.

Make a lotion; to be uſed night and morning.

Take of prepared Hog's Lard two ounces,

Calcis Hydrargyri Albæ ſemidrachmam,
Sulphuris præcipitati drachmas duas,
Olei Limonis guttas triginta.

Fiat unguentum mane et veſperi imponendum.

℞ Unguenti Sulphuris uncias quinque.

Partibus laborantibus mane et hora ſomni petendi illinatur.

RACHITIS.

Vide ATROPHIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

RHEUMATISMUS ACUTUS.

Vide PERIPNEUMONIA.

White Calx of Quickſilver half a dram,

Precipitated Sulphur two drams,

Eſſential Oil of Lemon thirty drops.

Make an ointment; it may be uſed every night and morning.

Take of Ointment of Sulphur five ounces.

A little of it ſhould be applied to the parts affected night and morning.

RICKETS.

See ATROPHY.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

See INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

RHEUMATISMUS CHRONICUS.

℞ Tincturæ Guaiaci uncias duas.

Cochleare parvum, ter quotidie, cum infusi trifolii paludosi hausto aut quovis idoneo vehiculo sumatur.

℞ Vini Antimonii,
Tincturæ Opii, singulorum guttas viginti,
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis sescunciam,
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitidis,
Syrupi Papaveris Albi, singulorum drachmas duas.

Miscendo, fiat haustus, unaquaque nocte sumendus.

℞ Gummi Guaiaci in pulverem triti,
Hydrargyri cum Sulphure, singulorum semidrachmam,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Take of Tincture of Guaiacum two ounces,

A ſmall ſpoonful may be given three times a day, out of a draught of the infuſion of buckbean, or any proper vehicle.

Take of Wine of Antimony,
Tincture of Opium, of each twenty drops,
Peppermint-Water an ounce and a half,
Spirit of Peppermint,
Syrup of White Poppies, of each two drams.

Mix them; and make a draught to be given every night.

Take of Gum Guaiacum powdered,
Quickſilver with Sulphur, of each half a dram,

Sope

Saponis ex Oleo Olivæ et Natro
Confecti drachmam unam.

Miſtorum fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor; quarum quatuor bis quotidie ſumantur.

℞ Calcis Antimonii,
Camphoræ, ſingulorum grana decem,
Conſervæ Ari quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiat bolus; ter quotidie dandus.

℞ Olei Terebinthinæ rectificati guttas quindecim,
Gummi Guaiaci grana decem,
Vitelli Ovi quantum ſatis ſit,
Aquæ Menthæ Sativæ ſeſcunciam,
Tincturæ Balſami Tolutani drachmam unam.

Fiat hauſtus; ter quotidie ſumendus.

℞ Miſturæ

Chronic Rheumatism

Sope made of Oil of Olive and Barilla one dram.

Mix them, and make twenty-four pills; of which four may be taken twice a day.

Take of Calx of Antimony,
Camphor, of each ten grains,
Conſerve of Cuckow-pint as much as is ſufficient.

Make a bolus; it ſhould be uſed three times a day.

Take of rectified Oil of Turpentine, diſſolved as uſual, fifteen drops,
Gum Guaiacum diſſolved ten grains,
Spear-mint Water an ounce and a half,
Tincture of Balſam of Tolu one dram.

Make a draught; it may be given three times a day.

Take

℞ Miſturæ Opii camphoratæ,
Tincturæ Guaiaci, ſingularum drachmas duas.

Miſceantur; & guttæ quadraginta ter quotidie e trifolii paludoſi infuſo capiantur.

℞ Decocti Corticis Peruviani uncias duas,
Corticis Peruviani in pulverem triti ſemidrachmam,
Tincturæ Guaiaci drachmam unam.

Miſceantur & fiat hauſtus ter quotidie ſumendus.

Applicetur parti dolenti Linimentum Ammoniæ.

Vide FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

RUBEOLA.

CATHARTICA.

Vide

Take of camphorated Opium,
Tincture of Guaiacum, of each two drams.

Mix them; take forty drops three times a day out of the infusion of buckbean.

Take of Decoction of Peruvian Bark two ounces,
Peruvian Bark powdered half a dram,
Tincture of Guaiacum one dram.

Mix them, and make a draught; to be taken three times a day.

Liniment of Ammonia may be applied to the parts affected.

See INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

MEASLES.

CATHARTICS.

See

Vide CATARRHUS.

Rubeola mitior ut ſupra curatur; ſed occurrit aliquando gravior, putridique morbi typum induit; tamque eodem modo ac variola confluens tractanda eſt.

SCARLATINA.

Vide PERIPNEUMONIA.

Morbus hic aliquando ſeverior evadit, typhumque æmulatur; et ſi talis ſit, ad eundem modum tractari debet.

SCORBUTUS.

℞ Hydrargyri cum Sulphure ſcrupulos duos.

Bis

See COMMON COLDS AND COUGH.

Such ſhould be the treatment of the milder kind of Meaſles. The diſeaſe, however, ſometimes aſſumes a different complexion; and has even been attended with all the ſymptoms of putreſcency. Whenever this happens to be the caſe, the Meaſles muſt be treated in the ſame manner as the confluent ſmall pox.

SCARLET FEVER.

See INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

When Scarlet Fever, in its ſevere attacks, reſembles Putrid Nervous Fever, recourſe muſt be had to the ſtimulant medicines adapted to the cure of that diſeaſe.

SCURVY.

Take of Quickſilver with Sulphur two ſcruples.

It

Bis quotidie in quovis vehiculo idoneo ſumatur.

℞ Sulphuris Antimonii præcipitati,
Hydrargyri calcinati ſingulorum grana decem,
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ grana triginta.

Fiant pilulæ decem; quarum una hora ſomni ſumatur.

℞ Sulphuris Antimonii præcipitati,
Calomelas, ſingulorum grana decem,
Opii purificati ſcrupulum unum,
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ grana decem.

Fiant pilulæ decem; ſumatur una ſingulis noctibus.

℞ Decocti Corticis Peruviani uncias ſeptem,
Corticis Peruviani in pulverem triti ſcrupulos quinque,
Tincturæ

Scurvy

It may be taken twice a day out of any proper vehicle.

Take of precipitated Sulphur of Antimony,
Calcined Quickſilver, of each ten grains,
Extract of Liquorice thirty grains.

Make ten pills, of which one may be given every night.

Take of precipitated Sulphur of Antimony,
Calomel, of each ten grains,
Purified Opium one ſcruple,
Extract of Liquorice ten grains.

Make ten pills; of which one ſhould be taken every night.

Take of Decoction of Peruvian Bark ſeven ounces,
Peruvian Bark powdered five ſcruples,

Tincturæ Corticis Peruviani compositæ unciam unam,
Acidi vitriolici diluti quantum satis sit ad gratam aciditatem.

Misceantur, & cochlearia tria ter quaterve quotidie sumantur.

Vide SYPHILIS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

SCROPHULA.

Vide SCORBUTUS.

SYPHILIS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

SPLENITIS.

SANGUINIS DETRACTIO.

SUDO-

Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark one ounce,

Diluted vitriolic Acid as much as is ſufficient to give an agreeable acidity.

Mix them; three ſpoonfuls may be taken three or four times a day.

See VENEREAL DISEASE.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

SCROPHULOUS AFFECTIONS.

See SCURVY.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

BLEEDING.

SUDORIFICA.

LAXANTIA.

SYNOCHA.

Vide PERIPNEUMONIA.

SYPHILIS.

℞ Calomelas grana decem,
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ ſcrupulos duos.

Fiant pilulæ decem; quarum una ſingulis noctibus ſumenda.

℞ Hydrargyri acetati grana decem,
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ ſcrupulos duos.

Fiant pilulæ decem; ſumantur eodem modo ac præcedentes.

℞ Hydrargyri calcinati grana decem,
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ ſcrupulos duos.

Fiant

SUDORIFICS.

LAXATIVES.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

See INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Take of Calomel ten grains,
Extract of Liquorice two ſcruples.

Make ten pills, one of which may be given every night.

Take of acetated Quickſilver ten grains,
Extract of Liquorice two ſcruples.

Make ten pills; they may be taken as the preceding.

Take of calcined Quickſilver ten grains,
Extract of Liquorice two ſcruples.

Fiant pilulæ decem; e quibus una ſingulis noctibus ſumenda.

℞ Pilularum Hydrargyri drachmam unam.

Fiant pilulæ duodecim; e quibus ſumantur binæ ſingulis noctibus.

Unguentum hydrargyri validius ad ſcrupulos binos ſingulis noctibus, pro re nata inungatur.

℞ Calomelas grana decem,
Opii purificati,
Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum.

Fiant pilulæ decem e quibus ſumatur una hora ſomni.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati grana ſex,
Spiritus Vinoſi tenuioris libram unam.

Optime

Make ten pills; to be taken as the preceding.

Take of Pills of Quickſilver one dram.

Make twelve pills; two of which ſhould be taken every night.

The ſtronger ointment of quickſilver may be made uſe of each night, for ſome little time, to the extent of two ſcruples.

Take of Calomel ten grains,
Purified Opium,
Extract of Liquorice, of each one ſcruple.

Make ten pills; one may be given every night.

Take of muriated Quickſilver ſix grains,
Weaker Spirit of Wine one pint.

Optime mortario vitreo aut lapideo conterantur; utendi tempore agitentur; cochleare bis quotidie ſumatur.

℞ Decocti Sarſaparillæ libras duas.

℞ Decocti Sarſaparillæ compoſiti libras duas.

℞ Decocti Ulmi libras duas.

Hujus aut alterutrius præcedentium unciæ octo ter quotidie ſumantur.

Vide SCORBUTUS.

Lues Venerea utcunque initio locum anguſtum occupans, progreſſu ſuo totum corpus inquinat & macrum reddit; unde multa mala contagiorum debilitantium effectibus perſimilia vulgo naſcuntur, eandemque medendi rationem poſtulant.

Vide FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

Rub the ingredients in a glaſs or ſtone mortar; they ſhould be all ſhaken together at the time of taking the ſolution. One ſpoonful to be given twice a day.

Take of Decoction of Sarſaparilla two pints. ℥ii

Take of Compound Decoction of Sarſaparilla two pints. ℥ii

Take of Decoction of Elm-Bark two pints. ℥ii

Of this or one of the preceding decoctions, eight ounces may be taken three times a day.

See SCURVY.

The Venereal Diſeaſe, though in its commencement local, yet produces, in its progreſs, emaciating effects on the conſtitution, ſo nearly ſimilar to other debilitating contagions, as to demand the ſame method of treatment.

See INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

SPASMS

TETANUS.

Vide TYPHUS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

TRISMUS.

Vide TYPHUS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

TYPHUS.

℞ Aquæ Ammoniæ acetatæ ſemunciam,
Confectionis aromaticæ ſcrupulos duos,
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis unciam unam,
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitidis,
Syrupi Corticis Aurantii, ſingulorum drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus tertia quaque hora ſumendus.

℞ Kali

SPASMS ALMOST UNIVERSAL.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

LOCKED JAW.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

Take of Water of acetated Ammonia half an ounce,

Aromatic Confection two ſcruples,

Peppermint Water one ounce,

Spirit of Peppermint,

Syrup of Orange Peel of each two drams.

Make a draught; it may be taken every three hours.

Take

℞ Kali præparati drachmas duas,
Succi Limonis ſpiſſati quantum ſatis ſit ut Kali ſaturetur. Effervescentia ceſſante, adde
Miſturæ camphoratæ uncias quatuor,
Confectionis aromaticæ drachmas tres,
Tincturæ Cinnamomi compoſitæ,
Syrupi Corticis Aurantii, ſingulorum ſemunciam.

Miſceantur; cochlearia tria tertia quaque hora ſumenda.

℞ Confectionis Opiatæ drachmas tres,
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis uncias tres,
Miſturæ camphoratæ uncias duas,
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitidis unciam unam.

Miſceantur; cochlearia tria tertia quaque hora ſumantur.

℞ Miſturæ

Take of prepared Kali two drams,

Inſpiſſated Juice of Lemon as much as is ſufficient to ſaturate the Kali. The effervescence ceaſing, add

Camphorated Mixture four ounces,

Aromatic Confection three drams,

Compound Tincture of Cinnamon,

Syrup of Orange Peel, of each, half an ounce.

Mix them; take three ſpoonfuls every three hours.

Take of Confection of Opium three drams,

Peppermint-Water three ounces,

Camphorated Mixture two ounces,

Spirit of Peppermint one ounce.

Mix them; take three ſpoonfuls every three hours.

Take

℞ Miſturæ camphoratæ,

Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis, ſingularum uncias quatuor.

Cochlearia quatuor frequenter in languoribus ſumantur.

℞ Camphoræ,

Zinziberis in pulverem triti, ſingulorum grana decem,

Ammoniæ præparatæ grana tria,

Confectionis aromaticæ quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiat bolus; tertia quaque hora in quovis idoneo vehiculo ſumendus.

℞ Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ in pulverem triti,

Cinnamomi in pulverem triti ſingulorum grana decem,

Salis Cornu Cervi grana quatuor,

Extracti Caſcarillæ quantum ſatis ſit.

Fiat bolus ſimiliter ac præcedens ſumendus.

℞ Aquæ

putrid nervous Fever

Take of camphorated Mixture,
Peppermint-Water, of each four ounces.

Four ſpoonfuls may be given frequently as the occaſion may require.

Take of Camphor,
Ginger powdered, of each ten grains,
Ammonia three grains,
Aromatic Confection as much as is ſufficient.

Make a bolus; it ſhould be taken every three hours out of any proper vehicle.

Take of Virginian Snake-Root powdered
Cinnamon powdered, of each ten grains,
Salt of Hartſhorn four grains,
Extract of Caſcarilla as much as is ſufficient.

Make a bolus; it may be taken as the preceding.

℞ Aquæ Cinnamomi ſeſcunciam,
Confectionis aromaticæ ſcrupulos duos,
Liquoris Volatilis Cornu Cervi guttas triginta,
Spiritus Cinnamomi drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus tertia quaque hora ſumendus.

℞ Confectionis aromaticæ ſcrupulos duos,
Aquæ Cinnamomi ſeſcunciam,
Tincturæ Opii a guttis viginti ad guttas ſexaginta,
Spiritus Cinnamomi,
Syrupi Papaveris Albi, ſingulorum drachmas duas.

Fiat hauſtus pro re nata ſumendus.

℞ Confectionis Opiatæ ſcrupulos duos,
Aquæ Cinnamomi ſeſcunciam,
Spiritus Cinnamomi,
Syrupi

putrid Nervous Fever

Take of Water of Cinnamon an ounce and a half,
Aromatic Confection two ſcruples,
Volatile Liquor of Hartſhorn thirty drops,
Spirit of Cinnamon two drams.

Mix them; and make a draught to be taken every three hours.

Take of Aromatic Confection two ſcruples,
Cinnamon-Water an ounce and a half,
Tincture of Opium from twenty to ſixty drops,
Spirit of Cinnamon,
Syrup of White Poppies, of each two drams.

Make a draught; it may be taken as occaſion requires.

Take of Confection of Opium two ſcruples,
Cinnamon-Water an ounce and a half,

Syrupi Zinziberis, ſingulorum drachmas duas,
Spiritus Ætheris vitriolici compoſiti guttas triginta.

Fiat hauſtus ter quotidie ſumendus.

℞ Aquæ Ammoniæ,
Tincturæ Opii, ſingularum drachmas duas.

Miſceantur; et guttæ quadraginta aut plures in aqua menthæ piperitidis, miſtura camphorata, aut quovis idoneo vehiculo ſumantur; & prout ſymptomata urgeant repetantur.

℞ Tincturæ Opii ſemunciam.

Doſis ſit a guttis viginti ad ſexaginta, cum aqua menthæ piperitidis, miſtura camphorata, aut quovis idoneo vehiculo. Pro re nata repetatur.

Sexaginta

Spirit of Cinnamon,

Syrup of Ginger, of each two drams.

Compound Spirit of Vitriolic Æther thirty drops,

Make a draught; take it three times a day.

Take of Water of Ammonia,

Tincture of Opium, of each two drams.

Mix them; forty drops or more may be taken out of peppermint-water, camphorated mixture, or any proper vehicle. It ſhould be repeated according to the urgency of the ſymptoms.

Take of Tincture of Opium half an ounce.

It may be taken from twenty to ſixty drops out of peppermint-water, camphorated mixture, or any proper vehicle, and repeated as the occaſion requires.

Sexaginta guttas tincturæ opii non esse summam dosin quotidiana experientia nuper confirmavit; sed plus quam sexaginta guttarum nondum audeo commendare.

℞ Pilularum ex Opio drachmam unam.

Fiant pilulæ duodecim; singulæ ad ternas, pro re nata sumantur.

VINUM.

SPIRITUS DILUTUS.

Vide FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

URTICARIA.

CATHARTICA.

Though the tincture of opium is ſometimes given in more conſiderable quantities, ſixty drops are the largeſt doſe that I as yet dare venture to recommend.

Take of Pills of Opium one dram.

Make twelve pills; they may be taken from one to three pills, and repeated according to the urgency of the caſe.

WINE.

DILUTED SPIRITS.

See INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

NETTLE RASH.

CATHARTICS.

VENENUM IN VENTRICULUM RECEPTUM.

EMETICA.

DEMULCENTIA.

VERMES.

℞ Hydrargyri cum Sulphure ſcrupulos duos.

E quovis idoneo vehiculo bis quotidie detur.

℞ Stanni in pulverem triti unciam unam,
Conſervæ Abſinthii Maritimi uncias duas,
Syrupi Zinziberis quantum ſatis ſit.

Electuario facto, moles nucis moſchatæ, bis terve quotidie exhibeatur.

℞ Florum

POISON TAKEN INTO THE STOMACH.

EMETICS.

DEMULCENTS.

WORMS.

Take of Quickſilver with Sulphur two ſcruples.

It ſhould be given twice a day out of any proper vehicle.

Take of Tin powdered one ounce,
Conſerve of Sea-Wormwood two ounces,
Syrup of Ginger a ſufficient quantity.

Make an electuary; of which take the quantity of a nutmeg two or three times a day.

℞ Florum Chamemæli in pulverem tritorum ſcrupulum unum,
Ammoniæ grana octo.

Fiat pulvis; cum hauſtu infuſi centaurii minoris uſurpetur.

Cathartica neutiquam in hoc morbo niſi cum ſumma cautela uſurpari debent. Vermes in corpore macro et debili plerumque nutriuntur et medicamentis ſtimulantibus delendi ſunt.

Vide ATROPHIA.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

VARICELLA.

CATHARTICA.

Worms

Take of Chamomile Flowers powdered one ſcruple,
Ammonia eight grains.

Make a powder; it may be given three times a day out of a draught of the infuſion of the ſmaller centaury.

Cathartics may be uſed in this diſeaſe; but with the utmoſt caution. Worms, indeed, are generally nouriſhed in emaciated conſtitutions, and beſt deſtroyed by powers which ſtimulate and ſupport the ſyſtem.

See ATROPHY.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

CHICKEN POX.

CATHARTICS.

SMALL

VARIOLA MITIOR.

CATHARTICA.

VARIOLA CONFLUENS.

Vide TYPHUS.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

VARIOLA E MATERIA CONTAGIOSA INSITA.

℞ Natri vitriolati unciam unam,
Aquæ Ferventis uncias duas.

Sumatur mane, et, diebus duobus omissis, repetatur ad tres aut quatuor vices.

Post alteram purgationem, die quinto, inferatur materia contagiosa e variola mitiori desumpta.

SMALL POX, MILD AND DISTINCT.

CATHARTICS.

CONFLUENT SMALL POX.

See PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

SMALL POX FROM INOCULATION.

Take of vitriolated Natron an ounce,
Boiling Water two ounces.

Take it in the morning, and two days being omitted, it may be repeated, to the extent of three or four doſes.

After the ſecond cathartic, inſert, on the fifth day, the contagious matter taken from the milder ſmall pox.

DESCRIP-

CHESTERFIELD AND
DISTINCT
Counties.

CONSTABLE SAMUEL FOX,
Resident in Newton Lyons,
Assistant Petty
Bailiff.

SMALL FOX FROM INDEPENDENCE
Tuesday, [illegible]
Riding Warrants
Take notice the [illegible] and precedents
being carried, it may be required, to the
extent of [illegible] or [illegible].

After the [illegible] the
day, the [illegible] from the
[illegible]

BESTIR-

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISEASES.

ATROPHIA.

Atrophy.

THE digeſtive powers are weakened. The food, though in itſelf nutritious, and taken in ſufficient quantity, ceaſes to produce the deſired effect. The conſtitution waſtes. The bodily ſtrength declines; And much in the ſame manner as in *pulmonary conſumption*. But there are no ſymptoms of hectic fever, nocturnal ſweats, cough, or expectoration.

ANASARCA.

CELLULAR DROPSY.

The face is pale. The legs, thighs, hands, and arms, are ſwelled. The urine is diſcharged in too ſmall a quantity. The ſtrength is conſiderably diminiſhed. Water every where diſtends the ſkin; and occaſions ſoft external tumours of the body. Theſe yield to a ſlight preſſure applied; indentures and cavities being left behind, that continue for ſome time.

APOPLEXIA.

APOPLEXY.

The diſtinguiſhing features of this diſeaſe are ſudden abolition of the ſenſe of feeling, voluntary motion, and the intellectual functions. The heart and lungs, however, continue to move: but the reſpiration is difficult,

cult, and attended with ſnoring. There is always a profound ſleep.

ASCITES.

DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.

A tumour diſtends the abdomen. The legs are for the moſt part ſwelled. The fluctuation of water may be diſtinguiſhed by concuſſion and examination. And the diſcharge of urine is much too ſmall. A difficulty of breathing is increaſed on lying down. The ſuperior parts of the body emaciate and decline. The ſtrength is ſenſibly diminiſhed.

ASTHMA.

ASTHMA.

The lungs are ſeized with a heavy oppreſſion; and with a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs. The reſpiration difficult and obſtructed, is attended

with a wheezing noiſe. There is a cough and ſome degree of mucous expectoration. The diſeaſe uſually ſubſides and returns at intervals. And the ſymptoms are aggravated by the motion of the body, and on lying down.

AMENORRHOEA.

OBSTRUCTED MENSTRUATION.

The menſtruation is either retarded, diminiſhed, or ſuppreſſed. And the conſtitution is, for the moſt part, weakened and relaxed.

CANCER.

CANCER.

An ulceration, with violent ſhooting pain, and remarkably offenſive ſmell, attacks ſome particular part of the body. It is generally preceded by a hard indolent tumour.

CATARR-

CATARRHUS.

COMMON COLDS AND COUGH.

The *mucus* of the noſe, throat, and lungs, is increaſed or painfully excreted. There is ſometimes a cough, and ſlight degree of fever *.

CHLOROSIS.

GREEN SICKNESS.

The ſkin is pale and diſcoloured. Sometimes it is a little diſtended; and has a ſoft tumid appearance. The ſpirits are generally depreſſed; and the ſtrength viſibly declines. Laſſitude; palpitation of the heart; indigeſtion; flatulency; and depraved appetite, are alſo characteriſtics of this diſeaſe. To which

* The cough to which the aged are ſubject, and which alſo accompanies debilitating diſeaſes, or emaciated conſtitutions, is of a different deſcription: It requires an oppoſite method of treatment.

may be added, retarded, obſtructed, or ſuppreſſed menſtruation.

CHOLERA.

BILIOUS CHOLIC.

A violent bilious vomiting and purging, ſometimes ſuddenly takes place. It is attended with exquiſite pain in the inteſtines: with anxiety; and urgent depreſſion of the ſtrength and ſpirits.

CHOREA.

SAINT VITUS'S DANCE.

The geſticulation is irregular: The hand and arm generally of one ſide being agitated, with convulſive motion. The muſcles of the head and body alſo participate in this affection. And in the attempt of walking, the leg is dragged along.

COLICA.

COLIC.

The inteſtines are afflicted with acute pain: Flatulency, or noxious and poiſonous aliment, or coſtiveneſs producing it.

CONVULSIO.

CONVULSIONS.

The muſcles are violently, but alternately contracted and relaxed. The motions are irregular and involuntary.

CYNANCHE MALIGNA.

MALIGNANT SORE THROAT.

The malignant ſore throat, moſt commonly the reſult of contagion, is attended with the ſymptoms of putrid nervous fever. The throat red and inflamed, is inter-

ſperſed with a number of ſmall ulcers, covered by white or aſh coloured ſloughs. Theſe ſpread and extend their influence. There is pain and difficulty in ſwallowing. And a diſcharge of a thin acrid fluid from the noſe; ſometimes from the *anus*, excoriating the adjoining parts. And to the preceding ſymptoms may be frequently added, a ſcarlet eruption, or efflorescence upon the ſkin.

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS.

INFLAMMATORY SORE THROAT.

The characteriſtics of this diſeaſe are inflammatory fever: tumour; redneſs; and a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs in the throat. The inflammation and tumour particularly affecting the tonſils, are ſometimes diminiſhed in one and become more conſiderable in the other. The mouth is clammy. There is alſo a painful excretion of *mucus*: together with difficulty and torment in ſwallowing *.

* The inflammatory ſore throat is ſometimes an affection purely local. And the fever of courſe is ſymptomatic, or produced by the painful irritation.

CYSTITIS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

The bladder is ſeized with acute pain. And a tumour may be perceived in the lower part of the abdomen. The inclination to deject the contents of the inteſtines, is urgent and inceſſant. The diſcharge of urine is painful; and either frequent and in ſmall quantities, or totally ſuppreſſed. In conſequence of the local irritating inflammation, ſymptoms of fever are invariably produced.

DIABETES.

DIABETES.

The conſtitution is emaciated. And there is an exceſſive diſcharge of urine. This loſing its natural appearance and qualities, becomes pale and ſweet. It ſometimes yields a kind of fragrant odour.

DIARRHOEA.

DIARRHEA.

The dejections from the inteſtines are frequent and more liquid than uſual: and they are ſometimes attended with pain.

DYSENTERIA.

DYSENTERY.

Dyſentery, for the moſt part produced by the influence of climate, unwholeſome food, or the atmoſphere of particular diſtricts, is diſtinguiſhed by irritation and pain in the inteſtines: And by mucous and bloody dejections. The *teneſmus*, or the inclination to evacuate the contents of the inteſtines, is urgent and inceſſant.

DYSPEP-

DYSPEPSIA.

FLATULENCY AND INDIGESTION.

The appetite, and the power of digeſting the food, are diminiſhed. The ſpirits are, for the moſt part, depreſſed. Pain in the region of the ſtomach, is often perceptible: Together with inflation: Eructations of various kinds: Heartburn: Frequent diſcharges of wind: Vomiting: And ſometimes coſtiveneſs.

ENTERITIS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

A pain, often excruciating, occupies different parts of the inteſtines. It is generally fixed to the place in which it firſt aroſe. The abdomen is diſtended; there is alſo a ſenſe of twiſting about the navel; and great ſenſibility to the touch. To theſe ſymptoms may be added vomiting, and obſtinate coſtiveneſs.

EPILEPSIA.

EPILEPSY.

Thoſe that are ſubject to this diſeaſe, for it often returns from time to time, deprived of the ſenſe of feeling and the intellectual functions, ſuddenly fall down; or rather, as it were, precipitate themſelves to the ground. A peculiar vociferation or noiſe may be often diſtinguiſhed. The eyes are diſtorted. The fingers forcibly contract. To this may be added, foaming at the mouth, and convulſions; the extremities and various parts of the body being violently agitated. There is alſo ſleep, more or leſs profound.

EPISTAXIS.

DISCHARGE OF BLOOD FROM THE NOSE.

Bleeding from the noſe is ſometimes frequent and profuſe; And without external violence.

ERYSI-

ERYSIPELAS.

SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE.

Eryſipelas is diſtinguiſhed by ſymptoms of inflammatory fever. There are ſubſequent inflammation and redneſs; together with ſmall bliſters; and a ſenſe of burning in ſome external part of the body; often in the face; ſpreading from place to place *.

FEBRES INTERMITTENTES.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

The diſeaſe ariſes, for the moſt part, from the exhalations of marſhes and ſwampy diſtricts. The fever is diſtinguiſhed by intermiſſions: The ſhivering, heat, and perſpi-

* This diſeaſe ſometimes aſſumes a different and malignant complexion. And, as in the confluent ſmall pox, is attended with ſymptoms of putrid nervous fever. Whenever this happens to be the caſe, it is needleſs to ſay, that preciſely the ſame animating and ſtimulant method of treatment ſhould be adopted.

ration

ration, returning periodically, though at different intervals, according to the varieties of the fever. Sometimes every four and twenty hours; when it is called a *quotidian*. Often every third day; as in a *tertian*. Sometimes every fourth day; when the diſeaſe obtains the name of a *quartan*. There are caſes in which none of theſe ſtated periods are obſerved. The intermiſſions being ſhortened, or extended, and ſometimes extremely irregular.

GANGRÆNA.

GANGRENE.

The parts affected, from a livid appearance, gradually aſſume a dark complexion; emitting particles highly offenſive to the ſmell. They alſo diſcharge a fœtid watery fluid: And ſoon become altogether inſenſible.

GASTRITIS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

The ſtomach is ſeized with acute pain: which is generally urgent and fixed in

ſome particular part. Both ſolids, and the mildeſt fluids taken inwardly, aggravate the torment. And they are inſtantly thrown up. There is no intermiſſion to the inclination to vomit. Hiccups attend the diſeaſe. And the fever is ſymptomatic, or occaſioned by the local inflammation.

GONORRHOEA VIRULENTA.

VIRULENT GONORRHEA.

The diſeaſe is owing to the reception of contagious matter. And may be diſtinguiſhed by an involuntary diſcharge of a virulent, green, or yellow fluid, from the urinary paſſage. The pain is conſiderable, and it is increaſed by the diſcharge of urine. Chordee; and an irritation at the neck of the bladder, occaſioning a frequent ſmall diſcharge of urine, are often characteriſtics of this diſeaſe; and to theſe ſymptoms may be ſometimes added inflammation of the *teſtes* *.

* Should this laſt ſymptom take place, the treatment muſt be much the ſame, as in other inſtances of local inflammation.

HÆMOP-

HÆMOPTYSIS.

DISCHARGE OF BLOOD FROM THE LUNGS.

The ſymptoms of this diſeaſe are oppreſſive pain in the breaſt: Reſpiration quick and difficult: A ſhort tickling cough: Spitting or throwing up of blood; which is florid, and ſometimes frothy.

HÆMORRHOIS.

BLEEDING PILES.

The blood flows from the *anus* often immoderately. And it generally proceeds from tumours, painful and for the moſt part livid.

HÆMORR-

HÆMORRHOIS SYMPTOMATICA.

SYMPTOMATIC OR EXTERNAL PILES.

The characteriſtics are chronic, painful, and external tumours, affecting the region of the *anus*: But from which the blood ſeldom diſcharges.

HEPATITIS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Pain, more or leſs acute, chiefly occupies the right ſide, and region of the liver; and thence extends to the top of the right ſhoulder. The torment is increaſed by preſſing upon the part. There is alſo vomiting: Hiccup: Often a dry cough; and difficulty of breathing. And a tumour, in ſome inſtances, is externally perceptible. It is neceſſary to obſerve, that the ſymptoms are aggravated by lying on the left, or unaffected

affected ſide: And that the attendant fever is ſymptomatic or dependent on the local inflammation.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

DROPSY OF THE BRAIN.

The ſymptoms of water oppreſſing the brain, are a continued deep-ſeated pain in the head: A diſpoſition to ſleep: Dilatation of the pupils of the eyes: The objects frequently appearing double. And a ſoft inelaſtic tumour is ſometimes externally perceptible.

HYDROPHOBIA.

CANINE MADNESS.

The diſeaſe originates in the human ſpecies, from the bite of an animal previouſly affected. The attempt to drink excites convulſions, and painful ſenſation; and, of courſe, horror at the ſight of water, or indeed of any fluid. To this may be added, foaming at the mouth; the

the *ſaliva* being ſwallowed with the utmoſt difficulty: Wildneſs of the countenance: And violent convulſive affections of the muſcles.

HYDROTHORAX.

DROPSY OF THE BREAST.

The dropſy of the breaſt is diſtinguiſhed by a weight, or heavy oppreſſion in the cheſt: and a difficulty of breathing, increaſed on motion, and on lying down: By paleneſs of the face: Frightful dreams; and ſudden ſtarting from ſleep. The legs, and ſometimes the hands, ſwell. The diſcharge of urine is much too ſmall. And a fluctuation of water upon the motion of the body, may be frequently perceived. Should the water be confined to ſome particular region of the breaſt, there is a weight and oppreſſion in the part affected; and a difficulty of lying on the oppoſite ſide.

HYPO-

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

HYPOCHONDRIAC AFFECTIONS.

The characteriſtics of this diſeaſe are depreſſion of ſpirits: A ſerious melancholy aſpect: Inquietude, fear, and ſuſpicion. The mind dwelling upon the diſeaſe, conceives it to be much worſe than it is. The functions of the body are, however, injured by indigeſtion: Flatulency: Palpitation of the heart: Giddineſs of the head: And by wandering pains often afflicting the head, ſtomach, and inteſtines.

HYSTERIA.

HYSTERIC AFFECTIONS.

A flatulent noiſe is perceptible: And ſometimes the ſenſation as of a ball rolling in the inteſtines; which riſing to the throat, threatens ſtrangulation. The power of digeſting the food is diminiſhed. The ſpirits are often greatly depreſſed: Sometimes too much elevated.

elevated. And the mind more than uſually capricious. The urine is pale, and in too large a quantity. And to theſe ſymptoms may be alſo added, pain in the head and various parts of the body: Alternate laughing and crying: Strong convulſions; and a diſpoſition to ſleep. The urgent ſymptoms of this diſeaſe return at intervals.

HYSTERITIS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.

The womb is oppreſſed with pain, and a ſenſe of heat. A ſmall tumour in the lower part of the abdomen is perceptible. The urine is diſcharged with an uneaſy and painful ſenſation. And the inclination to deject the contents of the inteſtines, is urgent and inceſſant. The fever depends on the local inflammation.

ICTERUS.

JAUNDICE.

The obſtructed bile in part enters the circulation, and occaſions yellowneſs of the eyes and ſkin. The fæces, for want of it, are white; little paſſing in the uſual channel. But the urine plentifully ſupplied with bile, aſſumes a ſaffron colour; and communicates a yellow tint to linen, and other ſubſtances immerſed. An itching takes place all over the body: There is a bitter taſte in the mouth: And the objects frequently appear, to the eyes of thoſe that are afflicted, of a yellow colour.

ILEUS.

ILIAC PASSION.

The characteriſtics of this diſeaſe are violent pains in the inteſtines: Their vermicular motion inverted: And the excrements diſcharged upwards.

INFLAMMATIO EXTERNA.

EXTERNAL INFLAMMATION.

Pain, tumour, and redneſs ſeize ſome external part of the body. And the fever, which ſometimes attends, is proportioned to the irritation.

LEPRA.

LEPROSY.

The ſkin is rough; and it is alſo deformed with white chinked cruſts. This eruption, difficult to be removed, is generally dry and mealy; but ſometimes moiſt and itching.

MANIA.

MADNESS.

The mind violently diſturbed, forms miſtaken judgments, receives falſe impreſſions

from objects, and purſues a train of incoherent ideas *.

In the violent ſpecies of this diſeaſe, to which the name is more peculiarly applicable, the countenance is bold and reſolute. There is alſo an unuſual wildneſs. The eyes are ſometimes red; and the eye-brows irregularly vibrate. A violent antipathy is conceived to particular perſons. The anger or laughter are at intervals immoderate. There is an inſenſibility to cold and pain: And ſometimes a diſpoſition to deſtroy themſelves, or the attendants. The food is devoured voraciouſly. The bodily ſtrength, and the deſire of venery, are increaſed. The ſenſe of ſhame is baniſhed. The fæces and the urine are often diſcharged inſenſibly. In the abſence of the delirium, or in the intermiſſions of the diſeaſe, a calm and ſtupid ſadneſs takes place: Sometimes a ſenſe is entertained of the unhappy ſituation.

* There is a milder deſcription of inſanity, which requires not the ſtricteſt adherence to a cooling regimen: An oppoſite treatment is even ſometimes preferable. The particular circumſtances of the caſe muſt, in this, as well as in the *acute mania*, direct the practitioner.

MELANCHOLIA.

MELANCHOLY.

The intellectual faculties are partially deranged; and the ſtrength and ſpirits depreſſed.

The ſtriking features are ſhunning ſociety: Sleep obſtructed: Solicitude about the moſt trifling circumſtances: Paleneſs of the face: Indigeſtion and flatulency: Perverted judgment and imagination: Fearfulneſs, caprice, and abject ſadneſs. The melancholy objects too of this diſeaſe in the deſponding ſituations, unleſs carefully watched, ſeek every means of terminating their exiſtence.

MENORRHOEA.

IMMODERATE MENSTRUATION.

The menſtruation is beyond the ordinary quantity: And the ſtrength conſiderably

diminiſhed. There is pain in the back and loins.

MILIARIA.

MILIARY FEVER.

After fever, with ſymptoms of debility, and immoderate perſpiration, at an uncertain period, numerous, red, diſtinct pimples, break out. Theſe ſoon become pale; and aſſume an appearance reſembling millet ſeed; one crop very quickly ſucceeding another.

NEPHRALGIA CALCULOSA.

GRAVEL.

Acute pain occupies one or other of the kidneys. There is alſo numbneſs in the thigh of the affected ſide. The ſtone or gravel deſcending into the bladder aggravates the torment: And produces irritation, and frequent ſmall diſcharges of urine.

NEPHRITIS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY.

Acute pain is perceptible in the region of the kidney: It excites vomiting. There is alſo numbneſs of the thigh and leg: And the ſpermatic cord, influenced by the irritation, draws up the *teſtis* of the ſide affected. External redneſs may be ſometimes diſtinguiſhed. And the pain is increaſed upon ſtanding, walking, or lying on the oppoſite ſide. The urine is frequent, in ſmall quantities, ſometimes pale; but often of a reddiſh colour. And a fever ſucceeds, as in other internal local inflammations.

OPHTHALMIA MEMBRANARUM.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

Acute pain, heat, and redneſs affect the eye, which is generally ſwelled. Sometimes

there is a ſenſation as if it were pierced with a thorn. And there is alſo a flow of ſcalding watery fluid. The ſymptoms are aggravated by the rays of light: And they are attended with a ſlight degree of fever.

OPHTHALMIA TARSI.

SORE EYE LIDS.

The eye lids are ſometimes red and inflamed; and beſet, as it were, with obſtinate ſmall ulcers.

PARALYSIS.

PALSY.

The ſenſe and motion of the body are more or leſs diminiſhed. Sometimes a limb only is paralytic. In other inſtances the diſeaſe occupies one ſide of the body; ſometimes both ſides, and even the internal and vital organs are fatally influenced. A tremor, numbneſs, and ſlight pricking ſenſation,

tion, are frequently perceptible: as well as a waſting of the parts; which alſo become cold and ſoft. There is a diſpoſition to ſleep. And the underſtanding is generally weakened.

PERIPNEUMONIA.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

The ſtriking features of this diſeaſe are inflammatory fever; Pain in the region of the lungs, occupying various parts; ſometimes one ſide and ſometimes both: It is in ſome inſtances perceptible under the breaſt bone, or between the ſhoulders. A difficulty of breathing attends, which is aggravated by inſpiration and by lying down. And the cough that accompanies the diſeaſe, is in the commencement ſometimes dry; but for the moſt part humid. The matter expectorated is thick, and often tinged with blood*.

* It is neceſſary to obſerve, that violent ſpaſmodic pains frequently affect the lungs as well as the other parts of the body; and may be miſtaken for the genuine conſtitutional inflammation of this vital organ. In ſuch a caſe a very different treatment is indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

PER-

PERTUSSIS.

HOOPING COUGH.

This cough is produced by contagion: And it is violent, ſonorous, and convulſive: It alſo occurs at irregular periods; exciting vomiting, ſometimes threatening ſuffocation. The urgent and advanced ſtages are commonly diſtinguiſhed by bleeding at the noſe.

PESTIS.

THE PLAGUE.

The plague is highly contagious. The ſymptoms of putrid nervous fever are aggravated, and rapid in their progreſs: This diſeaſe is alſo diſtinguiſhed by malignant glandular tumours, carbuncles, and livid ſpots upon the ſkin.

PHRE-

PHRENITIS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

Acute and deep-ſeated pain is perceived in the head. It is attended with a conſiderable degree of fever. There is great ſenſibility to ſound: The rays of light aggravate the torment: The eyes and the face are red. The ſleep is altogether obſtructed: And there is alſo a fierce delirium.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

CONSUMPTION.

There is a pain and oppreſſion in the breaſt, particularly after motion; together with cough and expectoration. The matter expectorated is thick and purulent, and of a white, yellow, or greeniſh colour; ſometimes tinged with blood. A hectic fever makes its appearance towards the evening. And it is ſucceeded by profuſe nocturnal ſweats. A diarrhœa often ſupervenes. The body gradually

gradually waſtes and emaciates. The ſtrength alſo declines. The palms of the hand are affected with a burning heat. The face is pale; but fluſhes after eating. The hairs fall off. The fingers become remarkably ſmall; and the nails are incurvated.

PODAGRA.

GOUT.

The fit for the moſt part begins with ſymptoms of flatulency and indigeſtion; or with an unuſual ſenſation in the ſtomach. There is a ſubſequent acute pain in the ſmall joints of the lower extremities; and generally the great toe. The hands and the larger joints are alſo frequently afflicted. Inflammation in the parts tormented: And a ſlight degree of fever are other characteriſtics. The diſeaſe too ſubſides and returns at intervals, aggravated and extended: producing at length white earthy concretions in the joints: acute and painful affections of the head, ſtomach, the inteſtines, and other internal parts.

PSORA.

ITCH.

The diſtinguiſhing ſymptoms are ſmall watery ulcerated pimples often affecting all parts of the body, but principally the joints; and more particularly thoſe of the hand. The eruption is infectious. And the itching that invariably attends, is aggravated by heat.

RACHITIS.

RICKETS.

The head and the belly are enlarged: The wriſts, knees and ancles thickened: The other parts of the body waſte. The bones of the ſpine are ſometimes diſtorted. The arms and the legs are crooked. The breaſt is alſo deformed. The teeth produced with difficulty are dark and irregular. The countenance is ſenſible and compoſed; the intellectual

tellectual functions being generally acute, and the underſtanding above the years.

RHEUMATISMUS ACUTUS.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

The characteriſtics of this diſeaſe are inflammatory fever: Together with exquiſite torment, tumour, and redneſs in the great joints: Their articulations, and the adjoining muſcles, being principally affected. The pain is increaſed during the night, and on the motion of the body: It ſeldom continues long in the ſame place; but frequently ſhifts from one joint to another.

RHEUMATISMUS CHRONICUS.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

The pain is for the moſt part confined to ſome particular joint and muſcular part of the body, where the exertion is frequent and vigorous.

vigorous: Often, for inſtance, in the hip-joint, and loins. The parts affected feel ſtiff and uneaſy upon motion, or change of the weather. In the night time the ſymptoms are generally aggravated. There is no appearance of fever: And tumour or redneſs are ſeldom externally perceptible.

RUBEOLA.

MEASLES.

The diſeaſe is contagious: And diſtinguiſhed by ſymptoms reſembling inflammatory fever: Together with a dry hoarſe cough: Sneezing: Increaſed ſecretion of *mucus* from the noſe: And tears flowing from the eyes; which are commonly red and inflamed. The eye-lids are alſo frequently tumid. The lungs are ſometimes oppreſſed with pain and difficulty of breathing. And on the fourth day, or ſomething later, numerous ſmall pimples, ſcarcely riſing above the ſurface of the ſkin, and nearly approaching each other, make their appearance. Firſt in the face, which is a little ſwelled and inflamed;

inflamed; and afterwards in the other parts of the body. Theſe eruptions gradually aſſume a brown complexion: And, in about three days, go off in ſcales reſembling bran.

SCARLATINA.

SCARLET FEVER.

The diſeaſe is produced by contagion, and diſtinguiſhed by ſymptoms of inflammatory fever. About the fourth day there is a ſcarlet eruption, or an efflorescence all over the body. Broad red florid ſpots alſo making their appearance, at length unite: And, in about three days, diſappear; leaving behind a ſmall ſcaly ſubſtance.

The malignant ſcarlet fever is of a different deſcription. The ſcarlet eruption, languor, delirium, fever, putreſcency, and the ulcerations and inflammation in the throat, are the ſame as in the malignant ſore throat; which diſeaſe it very much reſembles.

SCOR-

SCORBUTUS.

SCURVY.

The characteriſtics of this diſeaſe are languor and difficulty of breathing on the motion of the body. The face is ſallow and emaciated. The gums are putrid, ſwelled, and bleed upon the touch. The breath is offenſive. The teeth deſerted by the gums are looſe and decayed. Livid, yellow, or violet coloured ſpots, make their appearance upon the ſkin, as well as a dry ſcaly eruption. The ſtrength is impaired. The ſpirits are depreſſed. The blood diſcharges itſelf from various parts of the body: In which there are alſo foul and obſtinate ulcers. There is crackling in the joints. And aching pains are almoſt univerſal.

SCROPHULA.

SCROPHULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The diſtinguiſhing features are, the noſe and the upper lip ſwelled, or enlarged: The

eye-lids frequently thickened and turned outwards: The ſkin ſmooth: And the complexion generally tranſparent. Indolent ſwellings of the lymphatic glands, moſt commonly of the neck and meſentery, but by no means confined to any particular part of the body, are other characteriſtics. Theſe degenerate into ill-digeſted abſceſſes, which heal with great difficulty; and diſcharge a cheeſe-like ſubſtance, or a watery humour. The belly is ſometimes enlarged. And indolent tumours, or *white ſwellings*, as they are generally called, frequently affect the joints.

SPLENITIS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

Pain, tumour, and a ſenſation of heat, occupy the left ſide and region of the ſpleen. Preſſure aggravates the torment. And a fever is produced as in the other internal local inflammations.

SYNOCHA.

SYNOCHA.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

The heat of the body is increaſed; it is ſometimes preceded by ſhivering. The pulſe is frequent, full, and hard: The urine red: The ſkin for the moſt part dry; And the thirſt conſiderable. The countenance is florid; with ſlight pain and redneſs of the eyes, which cannot bear the rays of light. The diſeaſe is in itſelf not dangerous, and but of ſhort duration. When violent, it is attended with pain, tumour, and inflammation of ſome particular part *.

* In a word, inflammatory fever is the neceſſary attendant of thoſe few genuine inflammations, that have for their origin the luxuriance and energy of the conſtitution. The innumerable local inflammations and ſymptomatic fevers, which are continually occaſioned by wounds, eroſion, and compreſſion of the veſſels, are of a very different deſcription.

SYPHILIS.

CONFIRMED VENEREAL DISEASE.

The venereal diſeaſe is derived from contagious matter. It is diſtinguiſhed by ſmall ulcers, making their appearance on, or near the part that firſt received the infection: And by ſubſequent glandular inflammations and ſwellings generally in the groin: By ulcers in the eyes and ears, ſubverſive of their functions: Often in the throat, and which extending beyond the palate, deſtroy the bones and cartilage of the noſe. Reddiſh or purple coloured ſpots deform the ſkin: As well as eruptions with browniſh ſcabs, that principally infeſt the roots of the hair. Theſe laſt, indeed, ſometimes degenerate into venereal ulcers: Which, when they happen to the palms of the hands, the ſoles of the feet, or the region of the *anus*, aſſume the appearance of fiſſures that become exquiſitely painful, and diſcharge a thin and virulent matter. An excreſcence or ſwelling in the middle

middle of the *tibia*, or the ſhin bone, and of the *humerus*, or the large bone of the arm, connected to the ſhoulder, is alſo characteriſtic of this diſeaſe. And the pain, generally conſiderable, is violent and augmented in the night. The bones too, of various other parts, eſcape not the venereal poiſon: Painfully ſwelled, their ſubſtance becomes ſoft or brittle; and is, ſometimes, in a great meaſure deſtroyed.

TETANUS.

SPASMS ALMOST UNIVERSAL.

The neck and body are ſtrait, rigid, and inflexible, and the mouth is faſtened, or as it is commonly ſaid, the *jaw is locked*. In ſome different ſpecies of the diſeaſe, the body is more or leſs diſtorted: And it is forcibly retained in its bended and unuſual poſition, by ſpaſmodic contraction of the muſcles.

TRISMUS.

CONSTRICTION OF THE LOWER JAW.

The mouth is obſtinately ſhut by muſcular contraction: And the teeth are ground together *.

TYPHUS.

PUTRID NERVOUS FEVER.

The diſeaſe is generally produced by contagion. The pulſe, in the commencement, is often deceitful, being ſometimes full and ſtrong, though for the moſt part quick and low. Anxiety: Nauſea: A bad unuſual taſte: Thirſt: Vomiting: Depreſſion of ſpirits: The ſtrength greatly impaired: Pains in the head, neck, back, and loins, and various other parts of the body, are ſtriking characteriſtics of this diſeaſe. In its more

* The *locked jaw*, which is a ſymptom of *tetanus*, has been improperly confounded with this milder ſpecies of diſeaſe.

violent

violent attacks, the intellectual functions become deranged: The delirium being low and conſtant. A diarrhea often ſupervenes. The perſpiration is copious and exhauſting. And to theſe numerous ſymptoms may be ſometimes added *petechiæ*, or ſmall livid ſpots, and malignant putrid eruptions upon the ſkin.

VERMES.

WORMS.

The preſence of worms may be, in ſome meaſure, aſcertained by paleneſs of the face: Itching of the noſe: Swelling of the belly, and of the upper lip: Offenſive breath: And pain in the inteſtines. But the only ſure indication of their exiſtence is, the diſcharge of worms from the body.

VARICELLA.

CHICKEN POX.

After ſome ſlight ſymptoms reſembling thoſe of inflammatory fever, puſtules appear upon the ſkin: Which come to maturity about the fourth or fifth day: And by this circumſtance may be clearly diſtinguiſhed from the puſtules of the ſmall pox, which they very much reſemble.

URTICARIA.

NETTLE RASH.

The diſeaſe is attended with ſlight ſymptoms ſimilar to thoſe of inflammatory fever. About the ſecond day, a ſmall number of ſpots may be perceived upon the ſkin, not unlike the effects of the ſting or irritation of nettles: They continue for a few days, and ſometimes depart in a minute ſcaly ſubſtance.

VARIOLA MITIOR.

MILDER SMALL POX.

The diſeaſe is derived from contagion, and attended with the ſymptoms of inflammatory fever. On the third or fourth day, ſmall red pimples begin to break out, and continue to increaſe in number for two days; gradually aſſuming the appearance of thoſe elevated puſtules that characteriſe the ſmall pox. The puſtules contain a humour, that, about the eighth day of the eruption, arrives at maturity: The matter thus formed gradually dries away; nothing remaining but cruſts: Theſe at length fall off, yet not without leaving pits, or ſlight indentures upon the ſkin.

VARIOLA CONFLUENS.

CONFLUENT SMALL POX.

The ſymptoms of putrid nervous fever are ſtrikingly conſpicuous. The puſtules too appear

appear earlier than in the milder ſmall pox: And in many places flow, as it were, together. To theſe diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics may be ſometimes added, a ſcarlet eruption, or efflorescence all over the body.

VARIOLA E MATERIA CONTAGIOSA INSITA.

SMALL POX FROM INOCULATION.

The ſmall pox is produced, and for the moſt part mitigated, by the artificial inſertion of the contagious matter.

THE END.

TABULA NOMINUM MUTATORUM.

Old Latin Pharmacopoeia

NOMINA OLIM IN USU.	NOMINA NOVA.
Æthiops mineralis.	Hydrargyrus cum ſulphure.
Aqua cinnamomi ſimplex.	Aqua cinnamomi.
cinnamomi ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus cinnamomi.
hordeata.	Decoctum hordei.
juniperi compoſita.	Spiritus juniperi compoſitus.
menthæ piperitidis ſimplex.	Aqua menthæ piperitidis.
menthæ ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus menthæ piperitidis.

Aqua

TABLE OF NAMES CHANGED.

NAMES OBSOLETE.	NEW NAMES.
Ethiops mineral.	Quickſilver with ſulphur.
Simple cinnamon water.	Cinnamon water.
Spirituous cinnamon water.	Spirit of cinnamon.
Barley water.	Decoction of barley.
Compound juniper water.	Compound ſpirit of juniper.
Simple peppermint water.	Peppermint water.
Spirituous peppermint water.	Spirit of peppermint.

Simple

NOMINA OLIM IN USU.	NOMINA NOVA.
Aqua menthæ vulgaris ſimplex.	Aqua menthæ ſativæ.
menthæ ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus menthæ ſativæ.
nucis moſchatæ.	nucis moſchatæ.
piperis jamaicenſis.	Aqua pimento.
pulegii ſimplex.	pulegii.
—— ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus pulegii.
raphani compoſita.	raphani compoſitus.
roſarum damaſcenarum.	Aqua roſæ.
Axungia porcina curata.	Adeps ſuilla præparata.
Calx antimonii.	Antimonium calcinatum.
Chalybis rubigo præparata.	Ferri rubigo.
Confectio cardiaca.	Confectio aromatica.
Decoctum album.	Decoctum cornu cervi.

NAMES OBSOLETE.	NEW NAMES.
Simple ſpear-mint water.	Spearmint water.
Spirituous ſpear-mint water.	Spirit of ſpearmint.
Nutmeg water.	Spirit of nutmeg.
Water of Jamaica pepper.	All-ſpice water.
Simple pennyroyal water.	Pennyroyal water.
Spirituous pennyroyal water.	Spirit of pennyroyal.
Compound horſe-radiſh water.	Compound ſpirit of horſe-radiſh.
Damaſk roſe-water.	Roſe-water.
Cured hog's lard.	Prepared hog's lard.
Calx of antimony.	Calcined antimony.
Prepared ruſt of iron.	Ruſt of iron.
Cordial confection.	Aromatic confection.
White decoction.	Decoction of hartſhorn.

Pectoral

NOMINA OLIM IN USU.	NOMINA NOVA.
Decoctum pectorale.	Decoctum hordei compositum.
Electarium lenitivum.	Electuarium e senna.
Elixir myrrhæ compositum.	Tinctura sabinæ composita.
paregoricum.	opii camphorata.
Emplastrum vesicatorium.	Emplastrum cantharidis.
Emulsio communis.	Lac amygdalæ.
Extractum thebäicum.	Opium purificatum.
Flores benzöini.	Flores benzöes.
martiales.	Ferrum ammoniacale.
Fotus communis.	Decoctum pro fomento.
Infusum amarum simplex.	Infusum gentianæ compositum.
Julepum e camphora.	Mistura camphorata.
e creta.	cretacea.
e moscho.	moschata.
Linimentum album.	Unguentum spermatis ceti.

Lini-

NAMES OBSOLETE.	NEW NAMES.
Pectoral decoction.	Compound decoction of barley.
Lenitive electuary.	Electuary of ſenna.
Compound elixir of myrrh.	Compound tincture of ſavin.
Paregoric elixir.	Compound tincture of opium.
Bliſtering plaſter.	Plaſter of Spaniſh fly.
Common emulſion.	Almond-milk.
Thebaic extract.	Purified opium.
Flowers of benzoine.	Flowers of benjamin.
ſteel.	Ammoniacal iron.
Common fomentation.	Decoction for fomentation.
Simple bitter infuſion.	Compound infuſion of gentian.
Camphorated julep.	Camphorated mixture.
Chalk julep.	Chalk mixture.
Muſk julep.	Muſk mixture.
White ointment.	Ointment of ſpermaceti.

NOMINA OLIM IN USU.	NOMINA NOVA.
Linimentum volatile.	Linimentum ammoniæ.
Mel roſaceum.	Mel roſæ.
Mercurius calcinatus.	Hydrargyrus calcinatus.
corroſivus ſublimatus.	muriatus.
dulcis ſublimatus.	Calomelas.
præcipitatus albus.	Calx hydrargyri alba.
Nitrum vitriolatum.	Kali vitriolatum.
Oleum terebinthinæ æthereum.	Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum.
Opium colatum.	Opium purificatum.
Oxymel ſcillitiçum.	Oxymel ſcillæ.
Philonium londinenſe.	Confectio opiata.
Pilulæ rufi.	Pilulæ ex aloë cum myrrha.
Pulvis e bolo cum opio.	Pulvis e creta cum opio.
Sal abſinthii.	Kali.
catharticus glauberi.	Natron vitriolatum.

NAMES OBSOLETE.	NEW NAMES.
Volatile liniment.	Liniment of ammonia.
Honey of roſes.	Roſe honey.
Calcined mercury.	Calcined quickſilver.
Corroſive mercury ſublimate.	Muriated quickſilver.
Dulcified mercury ſublimate.	Calomel.
White precipitate of mercury.	White calx of quickſilver.
Vitriolated nitre.	Vitriolated kali.
Ethereal oil of turpentine.	Rectified oil of turpentine.
Strained opium.	Purified opium.
Oxymel of ſquills.	Oxymel of ſquill.
London philonium.	Confection of opium.
Rufus's pills.	Pills of aloes with myrrh.
Powder of bole with opium.	Compound powder of chalk with opium.
Salt of wormwood.	Kali.
Cathartic ſalt of glauber.	Vitriolated natron.

NOMINA OLIM IN USU.	NOMINA NOVA.
Sal diureticus.	Kali acetatum.
martis.	Ferrum vitriolatum.
tartari.	Kali.
vitrioli.	Zincum vitriolatum.
volatilis ſalis ammoniaci.	Ammonia.
Species aromaticæ.	Pulvis aromaticus.
Spiritus cornu cervi.	Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.
nitri dulcis.	Spiritus ætheris nitroſi.
ſalis ammoniaci.	Aqua ammoniæ.
Vinoſus camphoratus.	Spiritus camphoratus.
vitrioli dulcis.	ætheris vitriolici.
Syrupus ex althæa.	Syrupus althææ.
e corticibus aurantiorum.	corticis aurantii.
balſamicus.	tolutanus.
e meconio.	papaveris albi.

Syrupus

NAMES OBSOLETE.	NEW NAMES.
Diuretic ſalt.	Acetated kali.
Salt of ſteel.	Vitriolated iron.
Salt of tartar.	Kali.
Salt of vitriol.	Vitriolated zinc.
Volatile ſalt of ammonia.	Ammonia.
Aromatic ſpecies.	Aromatic powder.
Spirit of hartſhorn.	Volatile liquor of hartſhorn.
Dulcified ſpirit of nitre.	Spirit of nitrous æther.
Spirit of ſal ammoniac.	Water of ammonia.
Camphorated ſpirit of wine.	Camphorated ſpirit.
Dulcified ſpirit of vitriol.	Spirit of vitriolic æther.
Weak ſpirit of vitriol.	Diluted vitriolic acid.
———	Syrup of marſhmallow.
———	Syrup of orange peel.
Balſamic ſyrup.	—— of balſam of Tolu.
Syrup of meconium.	Syrup of the white poppy.

NOMINA OLIM IN USU.	NOMINA NOVA.
Syrupus roſarum ſolutivus.	Syrupus roſæ.
Tartarum emeticum.	Antimonium tartariſatum.
ſolubile.	Kali tartariſatum.
vitriolatum.	vitriolatum.
Tinctura amara.	Tinctura gentianæ compoſita.
aromatica.	cinnamomi compoſita.
fœtida.	aſæ fœtidæ.
guaiacina volatilis.	guaiaci.
japonica.	catechu.
martis in ſpiritu ſalis.	ferri muriati.
melampodii.	hellebori nigri.
rhabarbari vinoſa.	Vinum rhabarbari.
ſtomachica.	Tinctura cardamomi compoſita.

Vinum

NAMES OBSOLETE.	NEW NAMES.
Solutive ſyrup of roſes.	Syrup of roſes.
Emetic tartar.	Tartariſed antimony.
Soluble tartar.	Tartariſed kali.
Vitriolated tartar.	Vitriolated kali.
Bitter tincture.	Compound tincture of gentian.
Aromatic tincture.	Compound tincture of cinnamon.
Fœtid tincture.	Tincture of aſafœtida.
Volatile tincture of guaiacum.	Tincture of guaiacum.
Japonic tincture.	Tincture of catechu.
Tincture of iron in ſpirit of ſalt.	Muriated tincture of iron.
Tincture of melampodium.	Tincture of black hellebore.
Vinous tincture of rhubarb.	Wine of rhubarb.
Stomachic tincture.	Compound tincture of cardamom.

NOMINA OLIM IN USU.	NOMINA NOVA.
Vinum antimoniale.	Vinum antimonii.
chalybeatum.	ferri.
Unguentum cœruleum fortius.	Unguentum hydrargyri fortius.
cœruleum mitius.	hydrargyri mitius.

NAMES OBSOLETE.	NEW NAMES.
Antimonial wine.	Wine of antimony.
Chalybeate wine.	Wine of iron.
Stronger blue ointment.	Stronger ointment of quickſilver.
Milder blue ointment.	Milder ointment of quickſilver.

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170	5	*calcis,*	*calcinati.*
172	1	*miſturæ,*	*tincturæ.*
173	1	*camphorated,*	*tincture of camphorated.*
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144	11	*elder ointment,*	*ointment of ſpermaceti.*
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186	5	*locked-jaw,*	*conſtricted-jaw.*
190	15	*triti,*	*tritæ.*
200	1	*chamemæli,*	*chamæmeli.*

1 Abelmoschus
3 Abrotanum —
4 Absinthium Martimum
5 ——————— Vulgare
6 Acacia vera
7 Acetosa
10 Aconitum
11 Agnus
13 Agrimonia
——— Eupatoria
Agrimonia Eupatoria
Agrimonial
Akermennig
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Alkanna
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Althaea
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